"ROAD AT WEST END CINEMA."

The Bombay Chronicle

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 145 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch their steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

15, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Yearly Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very low rate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO., Bombay No. 4.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra,

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted,

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,

Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,900,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angelee (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st. to May 31st; and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia. BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Delhi	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COUET OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,

Agent.

10, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,

Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,

Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., 501, Hornby Road,

Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of,

SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,

Secretaries.

Chief Agents:

Messrs. DALVI & SONS,

31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,

Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

Best European Comforts.

Lieut. Pearce writes:—"We stayed here a fortnight and found it the best Hotel in Deolali. Everything was most clean and cooking quite good, charges were very moderate."

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA]

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 21st June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Seasoned Blackwood Indian Carved Furniture, such as Old Seasoned Blackwood Indian Carved Wardrobe with Figures of Gods, Lady's Devonporte, Lady's Work Table, also specially selected and made to order Household furniture by Well-known Makers, such as Very Rich Drawing and Reading Room, Silk Tapestry Lined Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Silver Show Cases, Roll Top Office Table, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano by Newfeld, Rich Hornless Pathephones, and Gramophones with selected Records, Ensign English Roll Film, Camera, Hamond Typewriter, Silver Sprays, Very Rich Chesterfield Chairs, Camera Lenses, Old Curiosities, Ceiling Fan, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, very rich seasoned blackwood Indian carved furniture such as old seasoned, blackwood Indian carved wardrobe, with figures of Gods, Lady's Devonporte, Lady's work tables, centre tables, jardineer stands, etc., etc., and also specially selected and made-to-order household furniture by well-known makers such as dining table, Louis pattern mirrored sideboards, English designed dining chairs, very rich drawing and reading room silk tapestry lined complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic handsome silver cabinets, silver show cases, revolving office table, sweet-toned cottage piano by Newfeld, English hornless Pathephone and gramophone, with selected English records, rich trapoys, mirrored hat stands, rich brass antique ornaments, brass flower pots, rich pictures, very rich double and single almyrahs, clothe and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top washing tables, old China, vases, rich Chesterfield chairs, ensign English roll film camera, camera lenses, old curiosities, hand sewing machine, Hamond typewriter, ceiling fan, rich glass porcelain and platedware, wearing apparels, trouser stretcher, etc. etc.

The property of Captain W. S. Fraser, I.M.S., and others including the effects of the late Mr. Gibbons by order of the Administrator-General of Bengal.

At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the property of other gentlemen.

1 sea spring Karachi Built Vis-a-Vis with chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 English Circular Glass fronted Brougham.
1 4 cylinder, 5 seated Mass Motor Car thoroughly [illegible] in perfect order.
1 4 cy[illegible] Singer Motor Car in running [illegible]
Catal[illegible]ty is on [illegible]

CRAWFORD & [illegible]

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th June, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as blackwood, rich carved specially made to order; drawing room suites of sofas and chairs; single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs; cupboards; chairs; fancy teapoys; marble top tables; glassware, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

The property of a European gentleman:—
1 beautiful grey Arab horse, aged 3 years, height 13/3.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CANDIS BOLD GROUND NUTS.

On THURSDAY the 21st June 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Shivji Kooverji & Co., at their Godown Doongerji Street and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Jetha Virji,

100 Candis Bold Ground Nuts Sholapur Barsi District according to the condition of Kabala.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June 1917.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.,

Khadak, Mandvi Post,

BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ... ... Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country ... .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

6 SPECIFICS against Leprosy, Consumption, and such other diseases. For further information see or write to G. K. EKBOTE, Yeotmal'. 8466

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents [illegible] that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon. 1 Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED in a Hindu Family a GUJARATI MATRICULATE not under 25, to do the duties of a clerk including shopping and supervising household work in general. Salary Rs. 30 per month with free quarters and food. Apply Box No. 882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8546

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, 109, Medws Street, Fort, SHORTHAND-TYPISTS. Apply personally. 8565

WANTED.—Agents for Swadeshi Black Japan and Phenyle, c.o. R. G. Poojani, Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonja, Building, Post No. 9. 8559

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Science or Mathematics; also an under graduate and a Matric with Persian preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating the minimum salary expected to—M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector Mangrol. 8563

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an INSPECTOR to take charge of an Instrument and General Repair Shop at Khargpur, employing about 180 workmen. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications, with free quarters. Only applications from men who have a thorough mechanical training in accurate machine and fitting work and who are used to working with Micrometer gauges will be considered. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Electrical Branch, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Khargpur. 8565

WANTED

GRADUATE, Latin, English Honours open for engagement as TUTOR private or school. Write to Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8566

WANTED—TIPPING WAGONS of 27 Cft. capacity and 2 ft. gauge with roller bearings complete. Please quote price and place of delivery to Box No. 885, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8564

WANTED—One Second hand LANCASHIRE BOILER in good condition 30' x 7'; working pressure 125 lbs. or more. Apply stating make, age, and price required to Box No 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8551

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpatty Road. 8567

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract for five years commencing on the 23rd March, 1918, for the Manufacture, supply and retail sale of Country Spirit in the Bhopal State in Central India. The yearly sales amount to about 60,000 proof gallons. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the REVENUE MINISTER, Bhopal. 8493

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Monday the 2nd proximo till Monday the 16th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th June, 1917. 8447

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
Bombay.
7988

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

The shortage of shipping and the restrictions imposed on exports from England has emphasized the importance of the greater use of the numerous food stuffs and other commodities which are produced in India. This necessitates advertising and in the first instance probably no better way of doing this can be found than by holding an Exhibition of various edible and other products which are manufactured or prepared in India. It is suggested that these products can and should be used in far greater quantities than at present especially by those who have hitherto relied largely on imports from Europe.

In response to numerous inquiries from ladies who are experiencing the above difficulties in housekeeping, the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has resolved to hold an Exhibition of the above character in Bombay provided an adequate response is obtained from the various producers and manufacturers in India.

The following purposes would be served by such an Exhibition, viz:—

(1)—To make Indian Manufactures more widely known and to help Indian Trades by showing where and how products of this country can be obtained.

(2)—To reduce demands on Great Britain and her Allies.

(3)—To save tonnage.

(4)—To make people less dependent on supplies from abroad particularly in war time.

(5)—To lessen the difficulties of housekeeping in war time.

It is proposed to comprise in this Exhibition, articles such as tinned meats, sausages, sugar, bacon, soap, breakfast foods, jams, preserved fruits, pickles, chocolates, tea, coffee, beer and other beverages, butter, cheese, and other commodities and also household requisites such as linen, glass, china, brushes and brooms.

For this purpose the Women's Branch will be grateful for the hearty co-operation of all Firms Merchants and private individuals throughout India who may be in a position to afford information regarding such products and especially of those who are engaged in their manufacture.

The Women's Branch will also be obliged if all FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS who ANUFACTURE or VEND such COMMODITIES and wish to exhibit samples of the same will kindly intimate to the Hon. Secretary thei desire to do so. It should of course be understood that the samples must be supplied and conveyed to and from the place in Bombay selected for the Exhibition free of cost. No charge will be made to such exhibitors for the actual exhibition of their products but the exhibits will be at the risk of the exhibitors.

List of commodities will be required with their names, places of production, approximate prices, quantities that can be supplied and time required to comply with orders and should reach the Honorary Secretary at the latest by 15TH JULY 1917.

Anyone wishing to have special space allotted for the display of exhibits should apply to the Honorary Secretary. The acceptance of exhibits and the allotment of all spaces will be at the discretion of the Women's Branch.

No sample should be forwarded until advice is received to do so.

It is proposed to charge an entrance fee for visitors to the Exhibition. The net proceeds, if any, after paying expenses, will be given to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

The movement has the hearty support of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PRESIDENT:—HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.
HONORARY SECRETARY FOR EXHIBITION:—J. E. JACKSON, Esq.

Address:—Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Mayo Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that I, the undersigned, have sold the firm of V. D. & Co., with its goodwill to Messrs. Bhagwandas Damoder and Chhaganlal Vithaldas, who will continue the business of the said firm on their own account and risk.

The undersigned has no connection whatsoever with the said firm as from 17th June, 1917.

VALLABHDAS JAMNADAS.
8568

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

CONFEDERACY OF 100 TICKETS OF WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

(TICKETS RS. 10 EACH).

CONFEDERACY divided into 500 shares of Rs. 2 each share available up to 1st July, 1917, from—

Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co.,
Girgaum Road, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Five lots of confederacy tickets of 100 tickets each have been already sold. Lots 6 to 10 are now available.

We furnish to every shareholder the share certificate with original numbers. 8392

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKOOBAI, widow of BHAGAJI ANTOJI PASSANKAR, late of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietress ..... Deceased.

OOMABAI, widow of LAXMAN KUNDLICK WALOONJ, of Bombay Maratha, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gorapdeo Road, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of June, 1917, and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 12th day of June, 1917.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8563

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed the property and credits of BALAJI GANGADHAR RANADE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly Abkari Inspector, then a Government Pensioner ..... Deceased.

BABU BALWANT RANADE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the service of G. I. P. Railway, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the last Will annexed.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 14th day of June, 1917.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO, LAUD & MEHTA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8562

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night ! To-night !
AT THE
ELDORADO
BOMBAY LEADING CINEMA
PROGRAMME:
1 PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE
2 3 4 5 **MARISE**
Featuring Artist of
Comedie Francais
Story of love and Revenge.
6 **UNFRIENDLY FRUIT**
COMIC

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA
6-30 8-30 10 p.m.
BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.
This week Problem for the Audience to solve.
"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH"
In all the little lapses life's journey, can you honestly say
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
PATHE GAZETTE. | PATHE COMEDY.

THE BHATIA VOLUNTEER CORPS
PRESENTS
"GARVA-MOCHAN"
A Historical Drama in 3 Acts in Gujarati.
ON
22nd & 26th June, 1917.
AT THE BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO
Time:—22nd and 26th at 9 p. m. (S. T.) Sharp.

The income after Deducting the Expenses will be devoted to meet the comforts of the Indians joining
THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE
AND
FOR OTHER CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM:—
THE BHATIA MITRA MANDAL,
Sukhadwalla Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
TICKET RATES:
Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, and Annas 12.

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED
BOOK OF THE PLAY
FOR Rs. 1-0-0 ONLY.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES.
THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents
THE TINY REVUE
THE YIDDISHER
OR THE
PAWNBROKER
introducing the famous
YIDDISH DANCE
intercepted by
BRILLIANT VARIETIES
Augmented by
A Thrilling Love Drama
THE TOILERS of the SEA
ALSO
A side-splitting Comic
"HAPPY'S MISHAP"
Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 & 4.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
Presents
Mr. STEVE BUCKINGHAM
and
AN ENTIRE NEW GAIETY Co.
Commencing Thursday Next June 21st
for the first time in Bombay.
An unclassical sort of a Classical Musical Revusical Playlet.
NERO
The NAUGHTY
TO-NIGHT SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW AT 8-30
Prices Rs. 1. As. 8, 4 and 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
POPULAR PICTURE BILL.
Five-part Drama.
" THE UNATTAINABLE "
A story of the New York Stage in which a pretty chorus girl, a stage door admirer and a sheep farmer play exciting parts.

"LOVE AND A LIAR"
The comedy of two youthful people and their rich uncle and aunt, who ban their marriage until the old folks themselves become love-sick.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing:—Allies' Smashing Offensive,—Russia to carry on,—British wounded to fight again,—French Boy Scouts on the land,—Flight-Commander Robinson, V. C. etc., etc.

ONLY EUROPEAN THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.

Prices: Re. 1/8 Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 2.
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
and MARGARET DALE OWEN in the
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
The late Sir Francis Burnand's famous farce
"THE LADY OF OSTEND".

Wednesday, 20th June.
Harry Corson Clarke's famous great hit
"POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY"

Thursday, 21st June.
The Rev. G. Waldron's topical play
"SHOULD A WOMAN TELL?"
AND VARIETIES.

Friday, 22nd June.
N.W VAUDEVILLE

Saturday, 23rd June at 9-30.
Harry Corson Clarke's great hit
"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"

Sunday 24th, MATINEE at 6 p.m.
"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"

Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co. from 10 a. m. to 6 p.m. daily.

EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
TO-NIGHT
"MATER DOLOROSA"
A film of the highest perfection

featuring
EMMY LYNN.
One of the foremost actresses of France.
See this film to judge what a good picture ought to be. Essentially a subject for the discriminating public.
4 Reels of absolutely the finest acting yet witnessed in Bombay.
NOTE—"The Shielding Shadow" will be continued from next Saturday.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

HIGHGRADE CUTLERY & SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
KHAN & Co
INVENTORS OF THE KHAN RAZORS
209, CORNWALLIS ST. CALCUTTA.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADERS

Bombay Agent:—
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 16th.

A. Broach Good		13.60
" Fully Good		13.85
" Fine		14.10
No. 1 Oomra Good		14.80
" " Fully Good		15.05
" " Fine		15.30
M G. Broach Good		16.14
" " Fully Good		16.32
" " Fine		16.50

All prices are Nominal.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 16th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain		2,000
" to Continent..		2,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10
Demand Bills		4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars		77

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Nothing doing—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3%	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, June 16th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1920—1945	£92½
5% Now	£94 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 16th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat Quoted	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I F Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi p r 492 lbs C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton May-June Sellers	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	585

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	600

London, June 15th

Linseed Calcutta June-July Value	600

London, June 16th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	17/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	18
do. do Karachi July-Sept.	18/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	19/3
do. do. Bombay July-Sept.	19/6
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	19/7

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard June-July Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Paid	2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 18th.

The market is entirely closed to-day

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July	505
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July	453
Fine N. G. Bengal	July	349
Good M. G. Westerns	June-July	438
Good H. G. Westerns	June July	428
Good Dharwad. Dharwar	June-July	457
Good M. G. Compta	June-July	448
Good M. G. Miraj	June-July	450

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	470
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	358

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated May 10th, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a decrease of £119,425, as compared with last week's return.

For the first time for several weeks gold to the value of $16,000,000 has been received in New York. The outgoings amounted to $8,120,000, either transferred for shipment or engaged for export, chiefly to Japan.

SILVER.

During the week the market has been exceedingly quiet and there being but little competition for the small amounts offering, the price has shown a dropping tendency.

There was sufficient enquiry on Friday to maintain the price at 38 1/8d. but on Saturday it fell 1/8d. A further fall of 1/16d. occurred on the 7th, bringing the quotation to 37 15/16d. at which figure it remained until yesterday, only to shed a further 1/16d. today, when it was quoted 37 7/8d.

The sales from New York continue very small and there is but little speculation either in the way of buying or selling.

The following is taken from the "Times" of May 4th:—

"According to the Schleswigsche Grenzpost, nickel and silver coins will shortly be cancelled in Germany and replaced by others of metal, or by paper. This is due to the increased hoarding that is going on."

As far as silver is concerned this threat is not very terrifying, inasmuch as those who are now hoarding silver marks are doing so because they believe that after the war these coins will very likely be more valuable as bullion than as currency.

The stock in Bombay consists of 1,700 bars as compared with 1,500 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 5th April, 1917, consisted of about 27,500,000 ounces in sycee and 17,600,000 dollars, as compared with about 26,800,000 ounces in sycee and 17,400,000 dollars on 28th April, 1917.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

May 4, 38 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 5, 38 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 7, 37 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 8, 37 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 9, 37 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 10, 37 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average, 37.968.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. std., 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/4d. below that fixed a week ago.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has been active in North-West India and the Bay monsoon is forming a depression at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar,, Punjab (except south-east Kashmir), south and east Rajputana, east coast of the Peninsula and north Madras coast, local in North-West Frontier Province, Central India west, and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, west United Provinces, and north Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab, three inches; Calcutta and Saugor Island, one and a half; Mymensingh, four; Jessore, three; Balasore and Simla, one and a half; Khushab, Sonamarg and Jaipur, one; Mount Abu, three; Karwar, two; Salem, one and a half; Masulipatam, one.

Forecast:—No great change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 18th, 1916	June 1st to June 18th, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.18	8.59	15.84	1.69
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.29	8.22	13.66	0.23
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.33	8.61	13.44	0.21
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.61	8.87	14.11	0.12
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

COLABA HEAT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th June 1917

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.695 Inch
Temperature of Air	83.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2 "
Dew Point	77.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.830 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6 "
Minimum do.	80 6 "
Resultant direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW.
Sunshine for the day do.	10.5 Miles
Total Rain	0.08 Inches
Total fall during month	8.49 "
Do. do. year	11.05 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th June	0.10 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth in feet	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth in feet
	June	h m	ft. in	h m.	ft. in
Mon	18	m 11 7	28 3	m 3 58	15 11
		10 37a	28 7	5 2a	19 11
Tues	19	m 11 48	28 6	m 4 38	15 11
		11 20a	28 8	5 45a	19 7
Wed	20	0 25a	28 7	m 5 16	16 0
				6 25a	19 3
Thur	21	m 0 1	28 8	m 5 52	16 2
		0 38a	28 6	7 2a	19 1
Fri	22	m 0 40	28 8	m 6 26	16 7
		1 28a	28 2	7 37a	19 0
Sat	23	m 1 17	28 6	m 6 59	17 0
		1 58a	27 10	8 10a	19 0
Sun	24	m 1 55	28 3	m 7 33	17 7
		2 28a	27 4	8 43a	19 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 18 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m	" 7h. 17m
" 19 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m	" 7h. 18m
" 20 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 2m	" 7h. 18m
" 21 (Thursday)	" 6h. 2m	" 7h. 18m
" 22 (Friday)	" 6h. 2m	" 7h. 18m
" 23 (Saturday)	" 6h. 2m	" 7h. 19m
" 24 (Sunday)	" 6h. 3m	" 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 19th June 10d. 6h. 32-2m p.m. First Quarter, 27d. 9h. 8s-4m p.m.; Full Moon July 3d. 3h. 10-5m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d. 5h. 41-9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Multan has had 0.50in. and Rawalpindi 0.41in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally an defect; night temperature is also below normal in the south-West Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.78in., Jaipur 1.11in. and Mount Abu 2.79in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and temperature in moderate or considerable defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in north Gujarat and Central India West; Deesa has had 0.82in. and Neemuch 0.19in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Central Provinces.—Sangor reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.18in., Ratnagiri 0.58in., Mormugao 1.35in. and Karwar 2.02in. Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay, and heavily clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded in south Hyderabad and moderately clouded elsewhere.

General Remarks.—The depression in Rajputana has disappeared. There has been a considerable decrease of rainfall in the central parts of the country and in Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Punjab, north Gujarat, Central India West, and the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Owing to the unusually steep gradients of pressure in northern India, seas are rough between Bombay and Karachi and strong winds are blowing in the north-east Arabian Sea and Kathiawar this morning.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces, Central India West, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 18th of June 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th June)	87.5	80.2	79	0	0	..
Jask	95.1	85.3	34	0	0	—0.05
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th June)	92.3	86.1	80	0	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.1	78.5	73	0.55	1.09	+0.81
Rawalpindi	95.6	72.6	92	0.41	3.28	+2.55
Lahore	101.9	79.3	72	..	1.18	+0.63
Hissar	99.4	83.1	59	..	1.46	..
Ambala	97.7	81.1	67	..	5.34	+4.45
Delhi	98.8	80.8	87	0.06	0.76	—0.17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.8	80.0	69	..	0.25	—0.41
Mainpuri	98.7	79.4	70	..	0.25	—0.39
Jhansi	92.4	77.3	74	0.17	1.09	+0.41
Unnao	98.5	81.9	70	0.02	0.97	—0.20
Allahabad	99.6	81.5	57	..	2.38	+1.32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.3	88.4	60	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	91.4	84.4	86	..	0	—0.18
Ajmer	77.0	72.6	87	0.78	5.08	+3.25
Jaipur	79.5	74.1	94	1.11	2.14	+1.40
Kotah	90.6	77.0	72	0.06	7.56	+6.45
Mount Abu	70 0	66.4	99	2.79	4.56	—3.43
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Surat	94.0	81.7	69	..	1.23	+0.64
Deesa	89.0	82.3	8	0.0	0.55	—0 23
Veraval	84.8	82.1	79	0.01	8.17	+5.92
Rajkot	94.2	77.8	73	—	1.15	—0 30
Bhavnagar Para	99 2	80.4	82	..	0.59	—0 39
Surat	88.0	73.7	66	0.01	2.91	+0.44
Ahmedabad	100.1	80.9	46	..	1.11	—0 33
Deesa	83.7	78 2	90	0.82	1.2	+0 90
Neemuch	85.0	73.2	94	0.19	11.76	+10.72
Jalore	90.1	72.7	84	0.06	3.58	+0 62
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88 5	73.9	75	0.05	3.11	+0.70
Nagpur	90 2	74.6	81	0.11	1.38	+0 28
Hoshangabad	91.1	76.4	75	..	3.52	+1 28
Khandwa	97.7	77.4	66	..	4.46	+2 94
Akola	95 0	77.6	63	..	4.41	+1 75
Amraoti	94.6	77.8	91	..	2.80	—0.91
Wardha	91.6	78.6	70	..	3.22	—1.13
Chanda	93.7	81.0	82	..	4.72	+1.09
Raipur	89 1	82 3	76	0.06	11.16	+7.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	78.6	81	0.18	8.59	—0.62
Ratnagiri	88 7	76.1	80	0.58	21.20	+2.47
Marmugao	82.0	75 0	98	1.35	31.64	+1.96
Karwar	85.1	74.1	98	2.02	29.76	+4.80
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY—						
Belgaum	?	75.0	60	..	6.35	—2 51
Ahmednagar	90.8	69.7	71	0.04	3 07	—1 59
Poona	87.0	72.3	80	..	2.14	—1 69
Sholapur	92.0	72.4	70	..	2.44	—0 80
Bijapur	90.8	71.5	75	..	5.30	+3 09
Belgaum	77.7	67.3	88	0.62	5.91	+0.98
Aurangabad	90.0	71.1	75	..	7.35	+4 14
Nizamabad (Indar)	93 0	75.8	71	..	4.11	+1.43
Hyderabad	93.3	74.5	89	..	1.82	—0.95
MADRAS AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82 3	72.7	87	1.54	37.30	+12 65
Calicut	83.4	74.6	95	0.34	18.14	—4 49
Coonoor	68.7	54.2	89	0.12	20.36	+3.04
Colombo	85.8	75.6	94	0.01	2 96	—3 04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND ANNAMALAI DISTRICTS)—						
Masulipatam	95.4	75.7	95	1 00	6.0	+3 11
Bellary	95.3	73.5	65	0.08	2.5	+1.21
Cuddapah	96.1	77.3	76	0.16	2.45	+0.7
Madras	93.3	79.9	71	..	3.92	+2.72
Bangalore	81.3	66.1	83	..	2.5	+0.29
Coimbatore	91.4	72.2	76	..	0.36	—0.57
Trichinopoly	93.3	75.2	69	..	1.14	+0.29
Negapatam	94.4	78.0	74	..	0.51	—0.11

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th June, 1917, was 29.569 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

AN APPEAL TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATORS,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The municipal clerks are grateful to you for advocating their cause. The question of the revison of the municipal clerks' pay has already attained a public notoriety. In spite of your invaluable enorts and strong opposition from a minority of Corporators, the Bill in the House was passed, dooming the low-paid clerks to a life of utter penury and want. The present living of Bombay is without a parallel. Food-stuffs, high rent, milk, coal, firewood and other necessaries of life have gone very high and are rising in prices every day by leaps and bounds. Without any fear of contradiction it can be said that the crises is complete.

Notwithstanding the prevailing conditions, our Municipal Commissioner has now proposed to effect reduction in the municipal staff. He has already dispensed with the services of some clerks and will have his scheme completed with the assistance of an expert Reduction Officer whose services have been asked for.

In these war times it would be the greatest hardships for a municipal clerk to seek employment elsewhere. If there be any surplus hands and if the Corporation is thoroughly satisfied that equal efficiency is maintained by adopting this scheme of economy it cannot then be said that the scheme is bad. However, it can be urged on good grounds that the method of savings ought to be different. There have already appeared many valuable suggestions in your columns on the question of this proposed reduction and I may be allowed to add that the Corporation maintains a staff of highly paid supervising officers out of proportion to its requirements both in respect of the number and the salary. If one or two whose salaries range over four figures were asked to go away, the absence would in no way affect the efficiency and would at the same time obviate the necessity of depriving so many poor clerks of their coarse bread in these hard times.—Yours, etc.,

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Bombay, 8th June, 1917.

MARTIN'S
IODIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A great Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies use Martin's Pills in the house, so that they may be at any moment ready of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 3/- per box. MARTIN'S PILL CO., BOMBAY.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

LONG CAUSES.

1362-14—Motichand and D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1097-14.—Patell & Eze, Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed & anr v. Haji Haroon Haji Hashain a firm.

704-15.—Merwanji K & Co., Abdoolabhoy Abdul Rahim & Co. a firm v. Memon Haji Abdul Habib.

1263-16.—Edg G W & Co., M J P de Andrade v. Joao Marian de Almaida, Merwanji & Co.

49-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Crescent Mills Co. Ld., & anr v. Messrs. Ramdas Sunderji a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

66-17.—Soonderdas & Co., Seth Jodhaji Mashengit a firm v. Trimback Atmaram Pendharkar, Amin & Desai.

198-17.—Mans H M & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co., (in liqn.) v. Ruttonshaw C Kharady.

220-17.—In person, Motiram Kooverji & ors v. Premji Gangji.

255-17.—Mulji & Tha, Messrs. Sayya Nagsaji & Co., a firm v. Suleman Hassain Sondagar.

310-17.—Bhai K & G, Hirabai, widow v. Joshi Jetha Khimji, Payne & Co.

336-17.—Chitnis M & K, Bhagwan Moti & Co. a firm v. Lalji Morarji & ors, Shamrao M & H.

346-17.—Motichand & D, Mulji Damodhar v. Liladhar Kudwa.

373-17.—N. C. Dalal, Maneckchand Kisondas Mitha v. Premraj Javanmal a firm.

384-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Manohardas Gorakhram & ors v. Shrilal Kanthilal & ors.

385-17.—Bhai K & Gir, Vithaldas Vishnudas a firm v. Dimalibai widow & anr.

386-17.—Patell & Eze, Messrs. Shivjiram Ramnath a firm v. Goredas Valjiram & ors.

398-17.—Ard H D & Co., Ranchod Mahasukh a firm v. Hargowandas Lalchand & ors.

394-17.—Wadia G & Co., Kimatrai Dharamdas a firm v. Navroji Jamshedji Plumber & anr.

408-17.—Captain & V., Nityanand Meghwan v. Ganesh Bahadur.

432-17.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Idaji Majaji & Co., a firm v. Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail.

141-17.—Motichand & D, Tejpal Bridhichand a firm v. Nathmal Motilal.

189-17.—Chitnis M & K, Tyabbhai Heptoola Kisat v. Messrs. M M Kopti & Co. a firm.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

260-17.—Manecklal & Co., Manchershaw Dadabhai Burjorji Wadia v. Fazalbhoy Peermahomed.

109-17.—Patell & Ez., Allarakhabhai Jivraj v. Ramjanally Rajabally.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1445-16.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., Rustomji G G, Un. P & P.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER ON EXCEPTIONS.

282-14—Payne and Co, Kissondas Damodardas and ors v Dhirajlal Damodardas and ors, Dikshit D and P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1200-16—Kharas and Co, Noorbhai Gulamhusein Mokate and anr v M Allabux and Co a firm, Payne and Co, Part heard, 14-6-17.

LONG CAUSES.

966-16—Jehangir G and B, Tribhowandas Chhabildas v Girdharlal Maganlal and ors, Capt and V, Sham M and H.

1176-16—Little and Co, Lakhmidas Dwarkadas v Dwarkadas Tokersey and ors, Maneck and Co, Madh K and Ch, Ard H D and Co, Captain and V, For postponement.

63-17—Merwanji K and Co, Gokaldas Kanayalal v. Bakhtawarmal Jagatiya & ors, Mulji and Tha.

1357-16—Mulji and Tha, S Dewaji Pant v K Satyanarayen, Pocha and Co, Mehta D and L.

215-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Trikumdas Khimji and ors, Mehta D & L, Motichand and Devidas.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukhmanji Ebrahimji, Jehangir G and B.

1105-14—Amin and Desai, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v Chaganlal Bhaichand Motichand and D.

1358-16.—Mansukhlal and Co., Keshavji Lalji v. Chandulal Nandlal Desai, Pandia and Co.

1440-15—Surveyor & Co., Bai Hannabai v. Sarabai widow and ors, Manch and N, Judah and S.

39-17—Mulla and Mulla, Vassanji Keshowji v Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jam R and D.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PREFERENCE.

P P No. 8-17.—In person, Cashibai wife of Narayen Bhikaji v. Bopal Bhicoo Dhooru & ors.

Vitafer
The All-British Tonic Food
Most valuable for Nerve Troubles of every kind, from Temporary Debility to long standing Neurasthenia.

PICK ME UP
VIGORA OR IDEAL TONIC
BEST ALTERATIVE NERVINE TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER & INVIGORATOR
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
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is being distributed free
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Don't miss to
GET GOOD CHANCE OF PROFITS
By purchasing
"AMRITBAN."
(which means a pointed arrow that kills the foe of disease.)

The only remedy in the world which cures more than 100 different diseases, the nectar of Life, the Panacea or Ambrosia, or call it whatever you will, calculated to be a friend in need by saving you from horrible Jaws of death. A sure cure and never failing remedy for Asthma, Bites, Bronchitis, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Earache, Epilepsy, Fainting, Fevers, Gout, Headaches, Hurts, Influenza, Kidney and Liver Pains, Piles, Pimples, Plague, Pneumonia, Rabis, Rheumatism, Sea Sickness, Toothache, Vomiting, Wounds, etc., etc.

No Household, no Traveller, no Tourist no Pocket should be without it, for who knows when a single drop of it prove its value equal to the riches of the seven worlds. Direction Booklet sent free with each bottle.

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Compare our Prices before going anywhere else
Per Bottle Large in nice Card-Board-Case with Golden Screw Rs. 1-4-0.

AMRITBAN SOAP—Healing, Soothing and Antiseptio, for Toilet, Nursery and Bath, in elegant boxes of 3 cakes, per Box Ans. 9 only.

AMRITBAN HAIR OIL—Cooling, refreshing and lasting, nourishes hair roote, and is quite free from mineral oils, per Bottle Large As. 8.

AMRITBAN FLOWER OTTO—A real soul of fresh flower blossoms, the up-to-date "Novelty Perfume" very fragrant and lasting; in Nickle Case Bottles. Rs. 1-4-0 per Bottle,

Packing and Postage Extra
From all Leading Stores or from the
"SOLE MANUFACTURERS"
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HELLER'S GOLDEN SHINE
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Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.
It cleans as well as polishes.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Agents:
KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX
AND
CLENER
for your motor car, Furniture etc. and
ARTISTIC WOOD—DYES
in seventeen different shades.
L. ROYSAMPAT,
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DISINFECTANT
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.
NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE.
LIFYCOL
Is 20 to 50 times more powerful than pure Carbolic Acid, tested on various disease producing Germs.
IN BOTTLES AND DRUMS.

GENUINE
DISINFECTANTS
OF UNIFORM STRENGTHS.
"BURRA DOG" BRAND (White Emulsion.)
"MOTOR CAR" BRAND (Dark Emulsion.)
EXTRA STRONG QUALITY
TO OVERPOWER OFFENSIVE ODOURS.
PACKED IN 1 GALL. & 5 GALL. DRUMS.

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FOR PURITY
SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS & MEDICINES TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY
A most valuable remedy for
BRONCHITIS,
INFLUENZA, ASTHMA,
and all bronchial affections is
BURGOYNE'S
EUCALYPTUS OIL
(A Specially Pure Distillate).
A few drops sprinkled on the Handkerchief will ward off COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c.
NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.
In bottles, 5 sizes.
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Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big)
or Ague Pills, Price Re. 1.
Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc., Price As. 4.
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OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN MAKE.
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NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
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Elphinstone Street, Kashmir Gate,
KARACHI. DELHI.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu 30th Vad of Jesth, 1973.
Mahomedan: 28th of Shaaban-ul-Muazaum, 1335.
Parsi: 12th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 5h. 23m.; Sunset: 6h. 37m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Iranian Association, Annual General Meeting, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Comedy Co., "The Lady of Ostend." at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Know every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PADWAL.—Mr. Kashinath Gtarujee Padwal died of heart-disease yesterday at 4-35 p.m. (S.T.) at his residence at Dadar. Deeply mourned by his family and a large circle of friends and admirers.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. High B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. High B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

A LADIES' MEETING.

A meeting of the Women of Bombay to consider and suggest to the organizers of the ensuing Educational Conference, such resolutions affecting Female Education as may be agreed upon will be held at the "Servant's of Indian Society's Home" Sandhurst Road, Bombay on Wednesday the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). Special arrangements will be made for *purdah* ladies.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The 5th annual gathering of the Matunga Residents' Association was celebrated on Saturday, the 9th instant Mr. R. S. Sangani President. When it was resolved that a members should be elected from the association to be a candidate for the ensuing Municipal election for F Ward.
Delegates were then elected for the ensuing Educational Conference.
A resolution was passed congratulating Sir Dinsha Wacha on the honor conferred upon him. A deputation will be sent to meet him.

TAXI COLLIDES WITH TWO-SEATER.

At about 2 p.m., yesterday taxi-car No. 5405 was proceeding towards Colaba from Esplanade Road, when a two-seater No. 4611, which came from Wodehouse Road and was going towards Government Dockyard, collided with it near the Willingdon Fountain. Both the cars were considerably damaged, the front-wheels and the mudguard of the smaller car being smashed. The taxi-car was being driven by Dagdu Rakhamanji, and the other car by a European. Although the cars were considerably damaged the occupants got off uninjured.

A HINDU WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Jamnabai, a Hindu woman aged 35. The deceased lived with her husband, Narayan Govardhan, a Ramosi living at Bhuleshwar and wanted to go to her native place, but her husband had told her to wait until he got his pay. When he returned home from duty at 1 a.m. on Sunday he found the door of his room closed, and he saw, through the sky-light the deceased hanging with a rope round her neck from the loft. When the police opened the door she was dead.
A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES
It is the resolution of the Government of India for the consuming departments to obtain indigenous articles as far as possible in place of imported ones.
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GUJRANWALA (Punjab)
The only firm in India manufacturing
SUPERIOR WHITE CHALK CRAYONS
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BRILLIANT COLOURED CRAYONS.
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In use by the Stationery Departments of Government of India and Native States.
Prices on application.
WANTED.—Able SOLE-AGENTS to push our Sales in Bombay Presidency.
MANAGER.
Sole Agents, Madras:
A. S. R. MURTI & SONS.
Cocanada.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. R. N. Telang's most temperate letter, published in your issue of March 23rd or 24th, has just reached me.

His argument appears to be that as in India nothing can be done in the way of isolation and disinfection, vaccination must be relied on. As a matter of fact there are many earnest students of the question of infectious diseases who think disinfection is absolutely useless and who are strongly opposed to isolation. They argue that the only real preventives of disease are pure blood and a healthy life.

However, admitting that isolation has prevented the spread of smallpox in the past, and that it cannot be practised in India, does this justify the use of vaccination? Dr. Telang does not know apparently that vaccination does not protect from smallpox, not even for one day. In Bombay some years ago there was an agitation for compulsory re-vaccination, and statistics from the Arthur Street Hospital were circulated to justify the claim for re-vaccinaton. These statistics showed that many vaccinated children under 10 years of age had contracted smallpox. At the present time there is a similar agitation in Madras. Madras has had a vaccination system since 1850 and a very elaborate vaccination system since 1865. The operation is compulsory in 60 municipalities in the Madras Presidency. And yet in 1916 Madras had one of the worst epidemics of smallpox she has known for years. One third of the smallpox deaths in the Madras Presidency are in children under 10 years of age. The great majority of the children in that Presidency are vaccinated. Their terrible smallpox deathrate proves that vaccination is useless. Jenner said that one vaccination during lifetime would protect from smallpox always. Now doctors have come down to a limit of two years, and I could quote many cases of smallpox contracted less than two years after successful vaccination. India is a standing example of a country whose people suffer vaccination to a far greater extent than many other countries, and yet her smallpox death-rate is terrible. Parts of India are far more vaccinated than is England, and yet the operation does not stop smallpox epidemics.

Mr. Arnold Lupton was in India some three years ago, and he asked an English official why he did not look up his vaccination registers when cases of smallpox occurred, to ascertain dennitely whether they had been vaccinated or not. He said he had not sufficient staff to do this. It is a well known fact that in severe cases of smallpox the vaccination marks are covered up. If the patient dies there is no means of knowing from the arm whether he was vaccinated or not, and in a large number of instances he is put down as unvaccinated. But if he recovers, the marks appear again, and then he is put down as vaccinated. This is the reason why all kinds of statistics are circulated which appear to show that the unvaccinated die of smallpox far more than the vaccinated. But in Calcutta in 1914 and 1915 the vaccinated died of smallpox quite as much as the unvaccinated. Dr. Telang can get the official figures to prove this.

Dr. Telang probably does not know that every year in England deaths are registered by the Registrar-General as due to "Cowpox and other Effects of Vaccination." During the last 35 years there have been considerably over 1,000 of such deaths registered. In 1915 there were 11 of tifem, and in 1914 six. If in England, where every precaution is taken to make sure that the "lymph" will not do permanent harm, such results follow, what must be the case in India? And the official figures do not show anything like the truth. I have followed the newspaper reports for years and in 1906 I saw reports of nine deaths of children where vaccination was clearly to blame and in not a single one did the jury at the inquest return a verdict even mentioning the word "vaccination." "Blood-poisoning," "lock-jaw," "natural causes," "pneumonia," these are a few of the causes of death put on the certificate when if the truth were told, vaccination was the real cause. A few months ago two doctors on the Bombay Corporation brought up the question of the purity of the "lymph," and one of them mentioned that he had heard of 200 cases of bad results from vaccination. As all "lymph" is simply diseased matter, taken from the sores of an animal or human being, there is no possibility of guaranteeing it as pure or harmless.

Vaccination is not solely a medical subject. Directly anything is made compulsory that thing becomes a question for every person compelled to adopt it. It is a political matter and also a statistical question. Every parent ought to look into the evidence for himself. He has no right to leave it to the doctors. Doctors are taught to believe in the operation. And State doctors, if they avowed their disbelief in it, would soon find themselves in a very unpleasant position. Some years ago, Dr. Scott Tebb here in England secured the post of Medical Officer for Penge, but when the Local Government Board found that he was the man who had written a book against vaccination, they refused to sanction the appointment, I do not think that doctors in India are any worse than doctors at home here; in fact my experience of natives of India makes me feel that among them there are the most honourable, self-sacrificing, and honest men to be met with anywhere. But I do know that it needs a very great measure of courage and faith to take a step which, in nine cases out of ten, will lead to serious loss. I would however beg Dr. Telang to look more closely into this important question. He occupies an important post, and if he would discard his faith in vaccination and set himself to educate the people in the true principles of hygiene and sanitation, he will do his generation a service which could not be equalled.—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT.
Secretary of the National Anti-Vaccination League.

25, Denison House.
Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.I., London.

(Continued from Column 4.)

Captain T W McArthur, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut R U Phalen, Flying Corps.
Lieut R M Roberts, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieut V Smith, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E H Stevens, East Lancashires.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER NOW MISSING.
Second-Lieut F W H Clarke, Leicesters.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.
Second-Lieut P E Thorn, West Surreys.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.
Captain H Grimwood, Manchesters.
Captain H C H Illingworth, Berkshires.
Captain S E Jones, East Yorkshires.
Captain A Lees, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H W Vaughan, West Surreys.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut C E Smith, West Surreys.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut J S Haydon, Hampshires.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.
Second-Lieut E V A Bell, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut C B Boughton, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Davis, East Yorkshires.
Captain R C G Foster, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C W D Holmes, Bedfords.
Lieut E G Lee, Irish Regiment.
Lieut H W Owen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R M Paddison, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut S Roche, Flying Corps.
Lieut W E H Spicer, West Yorkshires.
Captain D M Tidmarsh, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut R S L Worsley, Flying Corps.

THE HINDENBURG LINE.

ITS PLAN AND DEVICES.

M. Pierre Mille, the special correspondent of the "Temps" with the British army in France, sends his paper an account of the Hindenburg line, says the "Manchester Guardian." He begins by comparing it to the outer walls of some stout mediaeval fortress that have been breached in one or two places. In the breaches, however, the attackers find another obstacle in the shape of an arc of stakes, hastily rugged up by the defenders in order to gain time to strengthen the next line of defence. But the Hindenburg stockade is not a matter of a few yards in depth, but of several kilometres; and it is built of earth and barbed wire. Behind this another line is being prepared. And so it will go on, until the very keep of the stronghold is reached.

The whole line, says M. Pierre Mille, is so constructed as to be hidden as much as possible from the Allies' artillery and their observation posts, and at the same time to ensure long-distance views for the enemy's own gunners. Thus a chain of crests is chosen, with a series of lower hills and valleys in front. In order to increase the difficulties in the way of the attackers all the villages on the slopes in front of the line have been razed to the ground, and all trees, too, except those which can serve the enemy's artillery as landmarks and range-finders.

As for the trenches, they are all constructed in the shape of the teeth of a saw in order to give the fullest value possible to an enfilading fire. Of course there is a line of support, too—just behind the crest. The firing trenches, as well as the communication trenches, are wide and well built, and all the firing-steps are reinforced with timber, so that the rain will not ruin them. In the front trenches there are no shelters, or "funk-holes," but these abound in the support trenches, and are elaborately connected up by a finely-built system of tunnels. In front of both front trenches and support trenches there are thick barbed-wire entanglements stretching very often 200 yards away from the trenches which they protect.

Then there are machine-gun posts arranged at frequent intervals of about 50 to 150 yards and placed so as to enfilade the barbed-wire entanglements. These machine-gun posts are built of reinforced ferro-concrete, and are protected with armour plating, in which there is a little trap-hole for the periscope. In between the posts there are special shelters for the men serving the machine-guns, and almost the same disposition holds good for the support trenches, though here, of course, there are also machine-guns trained along the communication trenches which fork out of them.

All the earth dug out of the emplacements and shelters has been most carefully transported a long distance behind the lines, and there scattered about the fields.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER, NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut A T Skinner, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.
Second-Lieut F C Craig, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J S Heagerty, East Kents.
Lieut G E Hicke, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G R S Jacob, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut F J Kirkham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Middleton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A R M Rickards, Flying Corps.
Lieut D J Stewart, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R S Walker, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E C Cousins, Sherwoods.
Major D W Croft, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut J W Davis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W B Diver, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W S Duthie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W A Edwards, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J Elder, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut B W N Evans, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut C Girling, Field Artillery.
Captain H M B Gun-Cuningham, Dublins.
Second-Lieut E W Hallam, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R F Henry, General List.
Second-Lieut A T Heron, Dublins.
Captain E S Higgins, Gloucesters.
Lieut E C Kelly, Dublins.
Major F B Knyvett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain J Macdonald, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J McKinnell, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J Maden, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut H C Marriott, South Staffords.
Captain F C Merritt, Horse Artillery.
Lieut W T D Morgate, Sherwoods.
Lieut A R Mosley, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut J H Mozley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F R H Newington, Londons.
Second-Lieut A B Nichols, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut M S O'Brien, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J E Parke, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R M Patterson, Dublins.
Major H Pickard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G V Poulton, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R Robinson, Bedfords.
Lieut R G Rogers, West Kents.
Second-Lieut L N Rolason, Londons.
Second-Lieut W H Sanderson, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut J P Sayles, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J Scott, Somersets.
Major R H N Settle, Hussars.
Second-Lieut F G G Sharpe, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut D C A Shepard, Dublins.
Second-Lieut G Shillito, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut K Smith, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C A Spence, Field Artillery.
Captain A W Stanford, Field Artillery.
Captain W E C Stapylton, Londons.
Lieut M Stevenson, Engineers.
Major O R Swayne, Garrison Artillery.
Captain A G E Taylor, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain C G White, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G M Wilkinson, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J L Wood, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut R L Worsley, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A M Wray, East Kents.
Second-Lieut D W Wright, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut G H W Wright, Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut G R Elder, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J Weir, Scottish Borderers.

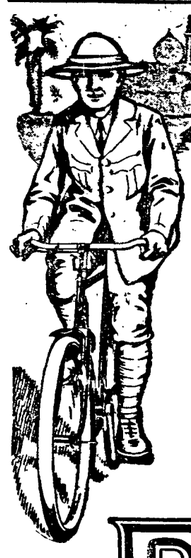
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.
Second-Lieut F J B Hotchkiss, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.
Lieut S G Ratsey, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.
Captain C A Gould, Essex.

MIS SING.
Captain A De Selincourt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Holmes, Dublins.
Lieut S S Hume, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E A Lloyd, Yeomanry.

(Continued in Column 3.)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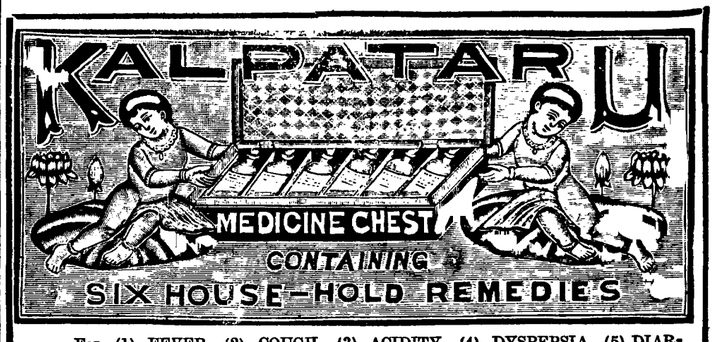

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AGRICULTURAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS DISCUSSED.

(From our correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The Agricultural Educational Conference summoned by the Agricultural Department, Government of India met to-day at the Committee Room, Gorton Castle. Sir Claude Hill, in opening spoke broadly on the main questions that would demand attention of the members. He began by explaining the resolutions arrived at the last Pusa Conference on this subject. With reference to agricultural colleges it was felt by that body there was room for only one in Upper India, that it should be possible to arrange that students taking the Degree Course should be able to qualify by an intermediate examination for employment in the lower rank of the Department and that instruction could not, in the main, be given in the vernaculars. Regarding the question of agricultural instruction for agriculturists the Conference decided it was not possible to teach agriculture directly in the primary schools, though it reaffirmed the desirability of adapting rural education to rural needs. As for the Bombay vernacular schools, though they were held valuable it was thought that much depended on the teaching staff. The Conference also held that agricultural schools should be entirely under the Agricultural Department relying on the Education Department's co-operation for the supply of suitable staff on the literary side. The last resolution considered at Pusa practically declared the Conference's inability to come to a conclusion as to the ways in which cultivators could be educated or induced to continue their education in agriculture in view of the diversity of stages agricultural development has reached in the different provinces. Continuing Sir Hill said: "I would first of all reiterate the remark I made at the outset of our deliberations at Pusa, namely, that our needs are, first and all the time, to improve the agricultural methods of the country and we must bear this fact in mind throughout our discussions, whatever section of the education question we touch upon. I should like also to repeat that to secure this end, we must have (a) scientific investigation, (b) courses of instruction to fit Indians to help in those investigations, (c) instruction in practical agriculture, (d) courses of practical and theoretical instruction to fit men to give instruction in practical agriculture as well as to qualify for service in the Agricultural Department and (e) instruction for agriculturists. These needs, you will notice, are the basis of the eight questions which have been put down as the subject matter of our deliberations. As a result, however, of such study as I have been able to give to matter, I am going to venture to propose that this conference, instead of approaching our subject, so to speak, from the top, should commence at the foundation. The memorandum before you has indicated very briefly, but I hope fairly correctly, on the whole results of experience gained in other countries in reference more particularly to agricultural instruction falling short of collegiate standard and the subject has been examined from this point of view especially because we have felt that unless we can see our way to a widespread development of interest in better tillage on the part of the mass of the people, who do not ordinarily preceed to higher branches of education, we must inevitably fail to achieve the great result I have ventured to set before you as our objective, namely, improvement of the agricultural methods of the country at large. You will see that questions 3, 4 and 5 concentrate on the middle school standard of education in agriculture and I am going to propose to you that we should commence our deliberations by a discussion of the issues involved in those questions."

THE NEED FOR PROPERLY TRAINED TEACHERS.

Sir Claude Hill then emphasised the great and pressing need for properly trained teachers, a question in which they might profit by the painful experience of the Education Department. In illustration of the importance of grappling with the question of trained teachers he referred to the agricultural school at Loni, Bombay Presidency, where in addition to an expert subordinate of the Agricultural Department they had also a specially selected headmaster lent by the Education Department, but he said, "It is impossible to foresee in the immediate future time when schools staffed on the scale of the Loni School can be multiplied freely all over the country and we all shall therefore, I think, in our deliberations have to consider whether we cannot in conjunction with the agricultural educational institutions organise arrangements analogous to the normal schools of the Educational Department for training teachers to take charge of agricultural schools which may be decided that we should develop. We have in our discussions to visualise the various grades of schools from agricultural high schools on the American plan. As to the middle schools system analogous to some of those in Japan and Bombay experimental schools and in approaching the subject of trained teachers we shall have to bear in mind that the qualifications must vary according to the nature of the institutions which we may come to advocate. The difficulty of focussing discussion must be my excuse for taking a hypothetical scheme of development as our basis and I suggest for your consideration that we should assume for the moment that we should aim at the inauguration gradually of a few agricultural schools in different provinces of the grade of high schools and of considerably larger number of middle schools analogous to the Loni School. The ultimate goal in fact, which I put before myself is one agricultural high school for each district with several lower grade schools in the district, attached perhaps to demonstration farms, leading up to the high school. I leave aside for the moment the question of seasonal schools on the analogy of those which have come into existence in Germany, because though we shall have to discuss the matter it seems to me that those schools, if they are suitable to Indian conditions in any province, will fall into one category or other of two I have mentioned. Taking the supposed high schools first, I may assume, I think, that we shall have to staff them from among (a) the graduates of colleges affiliated to universities and (b) licentiates of those colleges which are not yet affiliated to the university, while for middle schools corresponding to Anglo-vernacular schools of the Educational Department a somewhat less highly qualified staff would suffice, provided it was adequately trained in tuition."

QUESTION OF SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

He then examined this question of supply of teachers and said that in the present agricultural college curriculae they had a machinery at hand for turning out approximately what they wanted and emphasised that the turning out of trained teachers should precede the inauguration of agricultural schools, if they did not wish to be overtaken by the same fate as had overtaken the Education Department.

Dealing with order in which they should take different subjects for consideration, Sir Claude Hill said:—"I propose to put before you in first place under four headings the proposition that it is incumbent upon the Governments of India to elaborate a scheme for training of teachers in agriculture for agricultural institutions of high and middle schools and perhaps of vernacular grades. The next proposition I propose to submit to you is that every Province in India should aim at the goal of having one agricultural high school in each district and such number of agricultural middle schools as the circumstances of districts warrant. We shall then have to proceed to the consideration of question whether we can suggest the type of agricultural middle and high schools which we commend to Local Governments for adoption always bearing in mind that in elaborating suggestions under this head it is absolutely essential to recognize that varying conditions in different provinces require a large measure of elasticity and discretion for Local Governments in their application of any general principles to which we may agree. If this sequence is observed, we shall have disposed of headings (3), (5) and (8) of the memorandum and I think that in conjunction with those subjects we shall also incidentally have disposed of No. 4, which reads: "Would continuation or seasonal schools on the analogy of the German winter schools be suitable in this country?" The fact is I believe that there is no season in this country analogous to winter in Europe during which agricultural operations are so much at a stand-still, that the organisation of schools to fit in with those intervals is possible. That, however, is a point which we shall have opportunity of discussing. There is one aspect of the schools question which requires careful investigation. In reference to principle to which I have alluded that Local Governments should be given a wide measure of discretion in the manner in which they give effect to our resolutions in some provinces, notably in Central Provinces, it is felt that the best method of advance will be in attaching small vernacular schools to Government Demonstration Farms. I cannot see that it our resolution in favour of establishing middle or anglo-vernacular farming schools finds favour with Conference, there will be anything which will prevent development of such an intermediary scheme.

"Having disposed of points 3, 4, 5 and 8, I think it will be convenient if the conference should then proceed to questions 1 and 2, which I suggest should be considered together in a slightly different form. At the Pusa Conference it was feared there was hardly scope in Northern India for more than one India Agricultural College teaching up to the university standard and affiliated to the University. I suggest that if as a result of this conference we come to the conclusion that we should recommend development of the system of agricultural schools the scope for employment of product of our agricultural colleges will be enormously expanded. We shall then want not only what we had in view in Pusa, namely, trained men who could take service in the Agricultural Department proper, but also trained teachers for our agricultural schools. I venture to think that this conference will probably come to the conclusion that such a state of affairs will radically modify the views entertained at Pusa as to scope for high grade agricultural colleges in Upper India."

CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Sir Claude Hill then referred to the large question of the principle whether the different agricultural schools and colleges should be under Agricultural Department or be merged in the Educational Department. After referring to the note prepared by Mr. Higginbottom, advocating transfer to Education Department, Sir Claude Hill said "I have discussed this matter provisionally with Mr. Higginbottom and the view I suggested to him is that in India we are hardly in a position as yet at our present stage of development to contemplate falling into a line with his proposals. Here the Education Department in each province is organised under the Director of Public Instruction, who is an academic person assisted only by other academic persons. He cannot himself undertake outside work efficiently in other countries, especially in America, Canada and so forth There is a large headquarter staff with an organiser at head and assisted by a large number of experts. We may agree to hope that a time is coming when a large educational organisation will be required in India, but we, the Agricultural Department are hardly in a position to urge the bringing about of such a change at the present time. It may be wise hereafter, when, for instance, the Agricultural and Commerce Departments have developed to put their educational efforts under the Education Department as is done in Canada and elsewhere, but that will only be possible, I think, when the Education Department is remodelled with, for instance, a Secretary to Government and under him, a Director of Training, a Director of Agricultural Education, a Director of Commercial Education, a Director of Primary and Secondary Education and so forth. We may all hope that this time will come soon and I am sure, when it comes, the Agricultural Department will be ready to make over its teaching and vocational schools to the Education Department, but until our agricultural education has passed the experimental stage it will, I think, be far better for pioneer work to continue to be done by the Agricultural Department.

SUBJECT DISCUSSED.

After the opening speech of Sir Claude Hill, the Conference proceeded with the discussion of the subject. The first question considered was, "Is it desirable to lay down the general principle that a method for providing trained teachers in Agriculture should be elaborated in each province, adapted to meet the requirements of the Agricultural school system that may be in contemplation, or may have been already devised for that province?" The sense of the Conference was entirely in the affirmative.

Mr. Sly thought this was not the best way of tackling the problem, but that it would be necessary to start with a discussion of the principles of instruction in rural primary schools, to see if they could not be made to serve as places of instruction in agricultural topics.

Sir Claude Hill pointed out that the Pusa Conference had come to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary to abandon all idea of imparting agricultural instruction in primary though it had reaffirmed its view that the instruction imparted in rural schools might advantageously be made to approximate as far as possible to rural needs. In this view the Pusa Conference had also the support, almost unanimous of the various Local Governments. That being so, Sir Claude Hill thought that it might be taken for granted that rural primary schools were beyond the pale of discussion at this conference. The second question that was discussed ran as follows:—"Under the present arrangements in force in most agricultural colleges the course is divided into two periods of two years each, the lower course qualifying for the subordinate and the higher course for the provincial service. Is it desirable to recognize that the degree of competency attained in these two courses respectively, should be laid down as qualifying subject to any special training in pedagogy that may be determined on for admission to the teaching staffs of agricultural schools of the status corresponding to middle schools and high schools respectively, the question being one, the solution of which depended mostly on the merits of two systems in force in the Coimbatore Agricultural College and the Cawnpore Agricultural College"

THE COIMBATORE COLLEGE SCHEME.

Sir Claude Hill requested Mr. R. C. Wood, Principal of the former institution to give his opinion as to the success or otherwise of the Coimbatore System, where there were two courses the shorter one being for two years complete in itself, but which could be continued, if so desired, into the longer one. Mr. Wood said it was not possible to make any definite statement as the longer course had not been completed till now by any set of students, but he observed that the comparative merits of both the systems had been discussed previously when it was held on general as well as grounds of economy, that the scheme now in force was satisfactory. Sir Claude Hill asked if those who had done the longer or the four years course be able to take up the post of Headmaster in the Agricultural High Schools. Mr. Wood thought they could, but much would depend upon supervision and the standard arrived at. Asked what estimate he had formed of the two years' course men, he said the college aimed at making them quite useful and handy men and that their departmental superiors were in general satisfied with their ability. In conclusion, he said even if he had the staff, he would lump the two sets of men together and would not train them separately from the outset.

THE COWNPORE COLLEGE SCHEME.

Mr. Leake, Principal of the Cawnpore Agricultural College in speaking of the other system which was being tried in that institution said, that the difference in methods was due really to the different conditions under which two colleges had to work. The Cawnpore College had a lot to do with the training of the sons of zamindars and the vernacular course was most suited to them. So they had to keep separate the two courses.

Mr. Higginbottom thought there were insuperable difficulties in following the Coimbatore scheme. The difference between the man who took a two years course and the man who took the four years course lay, he said, not in the ground they had to cover in the respective periods, for that was the same but in the fact the one did his work less thoroughly and with a less amount of science. He contended that in fact the very object they had in view in the training of these two sets of men were different at this stage.

Mr. Sharp pointed out that two assumptions lay behind the subject under consideration, these being that the Conference had in view a college of university standard, the students admitted into them being matriculates and that the students who passed through a two years' training would have attained a standard of efficiency in Agriculture, equal to that attained by a student of Intermediate in Science in the subject of Science.

Sir Claude Hill admitted that he was right in thinking so.

Mr. Sly, thought that no student at the end of a two years' course would be qualified to take up teaching. More would be needed to bring him up to the required standard.

Mr. R. C. Wood, said: "We cannot teach Agriculture for more than two years" All that they could teach in the way of practical agriculture, Mr. Wood declared, they could do in two years and students who were taking up the longer course were doing merely revision work of the course. They could undergo a course in higher branches of study such as, Agricultural Chemistry and Entomology, but all that was known of practical agriculture in Madras could be finished in a two years course.

Mr. Basu thought that if they could get matriculates to take up the two years' course they might safely begin their work with those who had undergone a two years' course for teachers. As time passed by, things would right themselves.

SUGGESTION TO ADMIT ONLY F.SC.'S.

Mr. Ganger Ram thought they might insist of F. S. C.'s, only being admitted into the college a step, which, he claimed, while it would mean a higher standard of knowledge would not make the scheme costlier; though, he admitted later, that the scale of pay would have to be revised and made attractive enough to get the F. S. C. men.

The general sense of the Conference was that this was far too ambituous a scheme.

Mr. Sethi said that a two year man with a certain amount of training would be found quite competent. In the end, the Conference adopted a resolution to the following effect: The question whether a two years' course can be advantageously combined with the four years' course might be left to the Local Government, who will have to work out schemes according to their local needs. The question also of the standard necessary for a teacher was left to the decision of the same agency.

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Particulars from—

L. ROYSAMPAT

BOMBAY	DELHI	KARACHI
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ALLEGED DARING BURGLARY.

TRACES OF BLOOD-MARKS FOUND.

In regard to the burglary which occurred on Sunday afternoon in Marcks & Co.'s shop in the Fort, the police, who are making enquiries in the matter, have not yet been able to find any trace of the culprits. Some eight show cases were broken open, and the thief appears to have apparently been injured in his operations, as he had left a couple or more of blood-marks in different places. The value of the stolen goods is not definitely stated, but it is expected to vary between one and two lakhs of rupees.

The investigations are in the hands of the Divisional Police and the C.I.D. under Khan Bahadur Pettigara. It is stated there was no day watchman on the premises, but the armed police of the Currency Bank are always on the alert a dozen yards distant from the shop.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 18th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
June	17 10	
June-July	16.95	
July-Aug.	16.70	+59
Aug.-Sept.	16 37	
Sept.-Oct.	15.96	
Oct.-Nov.	15.65	
Nov.-Dec.	15.41	+62
Dec.-Jan.	15.30	
Jan.-Feb.	15.24	
Feb.-Mar.	15.19	+61
Mar.-Apl.	15 13	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

There was very little business done in jute shares prices being steady. Coal shares improved in the afternoon and a fair amount of business was put through prices ruling firmer. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 16-12, 17; Bhalgora 38-8; Bhulanbararee 44-8; Bokaro Jherriah 9-12; Burrakur 40; Equitable (ord) 52-12, 23 s.l.; Empire (ord) 9-14; Huntodih 40-4, 40-8; Jainty Central 16, 16-4, 16-8; Jumoni 10-4; New Tetturya 15-8, 15-12; Howaghur 27-12; Ondal (ord) 15, 15-4; Parasea 4-6, 4-10; Raneegunge 39-12, 40, 40-8, 41; Royal 5-12, 6; Satpukuria 11, 11-4; Samla Kendra 19; Singaran B 12-8; Standard 45-4, 45-12; Sutkudih 16-4; Teetulmuri 15-4, 15-8; Thandabari 25-8; Western 15, 15-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 220, 223-8; Clive (ord) 141-8, 140; Gourepore (ord) 493; Northbrook (ord) 31-8, 31-4; Standard (ord) 350, 351.

Miscellaneous:—Titaghur Paper (ord) 130, 131, 134, 135; United Flour 16, 16-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 to 67-4.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. B B. & C. I. RY.

BALOO'S FINE BOWLING PERFORMANCE.

The interesting annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Railway team came off yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, resulting in a win for the Railwaymen by 56 runs. Both teams were below the usual strength, the Gymkhana being especially so in the absence of Sir F. L. Sprott, H. L. Simms, Kilby and others. The Railwaymen were handicapped by the absence of J. S. Warden, the famous Parsi all-rounder, who is recuperating at Ootacamund after a long and severe illness.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway team going in to bat first, knocked up 139 when they declared their innings closed. They ran up this total for the loss of only four wickets, the Gymkhana being extremely week in attack. The home team's defence also proved very weak, their batsmen with the single exception of Kirkwood failing to achieve anything substantial against the Railway attack and the whole side being disposed of for a paltry 83.

The chief feature of the Railwaymen's batting was the fine innings of Date, who contributed 70 by some very attractive cricket. He had a life when at 7 but apart from that one rather difficult chance he played faultless cricket, making quite a number of pretty strokes, chief among which were three 6's and six 4's. The next highest individual score on the Railwaymen's side was made by Polishwala, who played an exhilarating innings of 39, treating all the Gymkhana bowlers with scant respect and his chief hits being two 6's and five 4's.

Kirkwood was the only batsman on the Gymkhana side who could meet the Railway attack with anything like confidence, and but for him the home team would have cut a still sorrier figure. Going in first to open his side's innings he was the last man out and even then he practically sacrificed his wicket by hitting out at the end with a view to try to add to the total before the last wicket fell. He gave a couple of rather hot chances but on the whole he played fine cricket, his contribution of 51 including four 4's.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Baloo, the veteran Hindu bowler, who secured the very handsome analysis of 7 wickets for a little over 4 runs apiece. He got a lot of work on the ball, breaking in a good deal from both sides and the batsmen always finding themselves uncomfortable with his bowling. The scores:—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

F. P. Colabawala b Lees	7
R. V. Kirtikar c & b Hopkins	22
J. Antia c Hopkins b Kibblewhite	1
K. A. Date c and b Lees	70
P. N. Polishwala not out	39
R. K. Telang, P. Baloo, L. V. Kaikini, D. K. Telang, A. Fido (Capt.) and Contractor, did not bat.	
Total (for 4 wkts)	139†

†Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt. T. W. Kirkwood (Capt.) b Baloo	51
J. E. Jackson c Date b Antia	1
Weigale l-b-w b Baloo	0
Cheetham b Baloo	12
H. C. Lees c Date b Antia	2
Hopkins c Kirtikar b Baloo	0
A. E. Kibblewhite c Fido b Baloo	7
H. C Quinn b Baloo	5
Ireland b Date	1
L. W. Rampton b Baloo	0
Berkley (not out)	2
Extra	2
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSES.

B. B. & C. I. RY. INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Lees	11	20	4	2
Kibblewhite	13	42	5	1
Weigale	6	21	0	0
Rampton	7	36	1	0
Hopkins	6	20	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Balu	16	29	5	7
Antia	13	46	0	2
Date	3	6	1	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

This match was played on Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday, the 16th instant, and resulted in the Islam Gymkhana, winning by 200 runs and 5 wickets. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

M H Visram 23, G M Parkar 1, G M Shaikh 3, Vali Ahmed 23, Syed Ibrahim 104, K A Tumboowala 68, S Mahamood (not out) 6, S M Khatkhaty, P B Erfani, A R Bustani and Mirza Mohomed, did not bat; extras 14. Total 242.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Masani 0, D Daruwala 0, Banajee 0, Chowksi 20, F Daruwala 4, Limbuwala 0, Cooper 6, Balsara 3, Erani 6, Elchidanal and Wadia (not out) 0, extras 2. Total 42.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO C. C.

This match was played on Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw, being stopped on account of rain. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G M Shaikh 22, Mahmood 2, M H Visram 9, Vali Ahmed 53, Mirza 7, Tumboowalla 17, Asif H Fyzee 3, S A Razack II 6, Kazi M Abdulla 0, Belgaumwalla 0 and Moonawar 8, extras 42. Total 169.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

F Fonseca 10, Nelson D'Souza 15, A M Gracions 0, C Cutinho (not out) 0, S Chobbs 0, F M Rofino (not out) 0, Newman D'Souza, Legori D'Souza, Percy Powell, A Fernandes and P D'Sa, did not bat, extras 3. Total 28.

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

This match was played on Islam Gymkhana ground on Monday 18th June 1917, and resulted in the Islam Gymkhana winning by 116 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

M. H. Visram, 20; G. M. Shaikh, 11; G. M. Parkar, 3; Syed Ibrahim, 27; Vali Ahmad, 7; Shaik Mahamood, 15; K. A. Tumboowala, 28; S. M. Khatkhaty, 7; P. B. Efrani, 14; A. R. Bustani, 3; and Kazi M. Abdulla, not out 7; Total 142.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

B. Joshi, 4; J. Bennai, 11; M. K. Belgauwalla, 1; S. K. Manuwar, 5; Bockley, 3; S. A. Razak, 0; Bhagia, 7; Howard, 5; Bellmoria, 3; Keehlu, 1; and Heldrith, 0. Extras 12; Total 52.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

NEARING 40 CRORES.

BOMBAY SNATCHES THE LEAD.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total Loan applications upto 8-30 p. m. on 18th June 1917

Rs. 39,56,72,322.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States.—

	Rs.
Bombay	10,52,37,800
Bengal	19,30,49,400
United Provinces	2,92,49,600
Punjab	2,89,87,600
Madras	2,11,33,000
Burma	1,84,23,600
Minor Administrations	1,64,31,700
Central Provinces	73,04,300
Bihar and Orissa	47,05,100
Assam	8,22,500
	33,53,44,600

IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES.

	Rs.
Gwalior	88,21,100
Hyderabad	75,00,000
Mysore	52,30,700
Bahawalpur	40,00,000
Baroda	31,57,800
Total	Rs. 2,87,09,600
Post Office	Rs. 3,16,18,122

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 18-6-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	475	1,84,075
War Bonds	6,000	6 43,100-0
Cash Certificates	6,378-4	12,76 271 12-0
Total Rs.	12,85 -4	21,03,446 12-0

MADRAS SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR LOAN.

GOVERNOR'S THANKS TO CITIZENS, COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 18.

The following letter has been addressed to Sir Bernard Hunter by his Excellency the Governor of Madras:—

Now that the first period for the Indian War Loan has closed and we know that Madras subscriptions have exceeded our most sanguine anticipations and reached the gratifying total of 21½ lakhs, I should like to express to you, your general committee, and its various sub-committees, and also to various local committees which have been strenuously at work throughout the Presidency, the hearty thanks of Government for the generous assistance which you all have so freely given. I would especially ask you to express to Mr. Thronger and members of your publicity sub-committee the warm appreciation of Government for the energetic and resourceful manner in which they have so powerfully helped to achieve this excellent result.

FINANCE MEMBER'S CONGRATULATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Sir William Meyer has telegraphed to Provincial Government his heartiest congratulations to all concerned on the splendid war loan results and expresses the fullest confidence on loan committees' exerting to stimulate further subscriptions.

For about a week now, the subjects of the Ichakaranji State are engaged in celebrating the jubilee of their ruler with suitable festivities.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 19, 1917.

NO GOING BACK.

Lord Pentland having done his worst the tension of the past four weeks is ended and we are now emerging into a clearer atmosphere. During the two days that have elapsed since the official announcement of the order of internment against Mrs. Besant, there has hardly been an hour which has not brought its quota of evidence of the growing resolve throughout the country not to tolerate the wrong that has been done. Men who had not so far joined the Home Rule League, many men who had been barely able to muster an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards her work, men even who had so far been disposed to look rather askance at some of her methods, have felt compelled to rally to the support of the national propaganda with which Mrs. Besant has up till now been so intimately and so honourably identified. The explanation of this phenomenon is not to be found merely in a public sense of chivalry which naturally seeks to mark its intense disapproval of what it believes to be an act of rank injustice, and personal injury, to one whom it has known as an honest and devoted worker in the public cause. There is that sentiment for Mrs. Besant, —and in an uncommon measure,—but that is not all. The real inwardness of the manifestation we have noted is to be traced to the sure instinct of the people of this country who realize that the real assault has been sought to be delivered by the bureaucracy not *at* Mrs. Annie Besant but *through* her. We, for our part, as our readers are aware, have not disguised our belief that the principle enunciated by the Governor of Madras in his now sufficiently well-known speech was not so much a condemnation of Mrs. Besant or her policy, as the negation of the ideal which is cherished to-day by all the thinking and conscious minds in this country. The Executive action, to which that speech was a sort of preliminary overture, which has now been consummated, has but served to confirm that impression. It follows therefore that for the educated community of India to have admitted Lord Pentland's arrogant assumption, or given in to his threats, would have been tantamount to an act not merely of political suicide but of spiritual betrayal.

But the India of to-day is in no mood for national *hari-kiri*. At a moment when the entire civilized world is vibrating with new hope, and sustained in its agonies with visions of a liberated and redeemed humanity, when the principles of nationality and freedom are being vindicated on a hundred battle-fields,—and by none more self-sacrificingly or more staunchly than by England,—the enlightened and statesmanlike ruler of Madras, himself a servant and agent of the British democracy, takes upon himself to deliver a flat contradiction to all the most solemn principles to which British statesmen have pledged themselves, and pledged themselves not without direct reference to the case of India. The Prime Minister of England himself, in his recent Guildhall speech, endorsed the claims and aspirations of India thus:

> The other matter is India. Germany's greatest disappointment in this war has been India. (Cheers.) She has had many disappointments; she has had no worse than India. She expected sedition, distraction, disloyalty; she expected the forces of Britain to be absorbed upon the task of subduing and suppressing. What did she find? Eager, enthusiastic, loyal help to the Empire from India. (Cheers.) *I think they are entitled to ask that those loyal myriads should feel not that they were subject races of the Empire, put partner nations.* Both these questions require bold statesmanship. Timidity, timorousness, faintheartedness, abhorrent in peace or war, in war is fatal. (Cheers.) Britain, which has faced the problems of war with a courage that has amazed the world, must face the problems of peace in the same great strength.

Those whom Mr. Lloyd George concedes the claim to feel "*not* that they were subject races of the Empire, but partner nations," the Governor of Madras would cheerfully consign to an eternal bureaucratic bondage. We have no wish to do Lord Pentland an injustice, but that is the clear corollary of the principle he propounded in his speech in the Madras Legislative Council. We do not know, and do not particularly care, what his private intentions or inclinations may be, but going upon the manifest sense of the words he employed,—and he must be presumed to have an adequate comprehension of his mother-tongue,—the conclusion we have drawn appears to us inevitable. And the Governor of Madras has backed up his words by deeds. If the policy of throttling free discussion and lawful and constitutional agitation with the aid of a war-time measure such as the Defence of India Act,—of which Lord Pentland has given the country a dramatic first instalment,—is allowed to be pursued unchecked, there can be only one possible fate for Indians: that of slaves.

All the specious sophistries with which it was sought to make out that Lord Pentland's real objective was Mrs. Besant or, alternatively, the Home Rule movement in contradistinction to the Indian National Congress, have already in two short days been blown to the winds. We have refused from the first to admit the attempted differentiation between Home Rule and Self-Government. That antithesis is the labouring of a distinction without a difference. As we had foreseen and forecasted, Lord Pentland's policy has been correctly interpreted and taken up as a challenge to the ideal for which the Indian National Congress has worked for the lalst thirty years and by which it stands to-day more firmly than ever. How could it have been otherwise? We have already discussed this particular point at some length in these columns, and will now content ourselves with re-presenting a contradiction that should be sufficiently patent:

Extract from Resolution passed at the last session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow:	Lord Pentland:
"The Congress is of opinion that the time has come when His Majesty the King-Emperor should be pleased to issue a Proclamation announcing that it is the aim and intention of British policy *to confer Self-Government on India at an early date.*"	"In the interests of progress as well as of order *all thoughts of the early grant of Self-Government should be put entirely out of mind.*"

It is gratifying as well as heartening to learn that the recognised leaders of the Indian National Congress are fully alive to the calamitous crisis that has been forced on them. Not hastily, not impulsively, but from a stern sense of duty and a keen realization of the issues at stake, they are coming forward to defend the cherished ideals of a life-time. We publish elsewhere the announcement that the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Jehangir Petit, two of the staunchest and most respected leaders of the Congress, have joined the Home Rule League. They have set a great example which will send a thrill of renewed hope and confidence from one end of the country to the other. It is such leadership and such fine-fibred patriotism that is the surest guarantee of India's attainment of Self-Government.

"SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS."

Some one of Mr. Gandhi's champions, according to the "Pioneer," has defended Mr. Gandhi's interest in the ryots of Champaran on the ground that "Mr. Gandhi is an Indian, Motihari is in his country, and the ryots are his countrymen"; while as for the planters of Behar, "their interest in this land is limited to the money they make here. They are alien exploiters and make what they can out of the estates and the ryots." Apparently these remarks were made in retort to the "Pioneer's" enlightened contention,—"Mr. Gandhi's native country is Kathiawar, and we have yet to learn what special qualifications he possesses for instituting enquiries into the labour conditions of Champaran."

As for the "Pioneer's" somewhat superfluous reminder that "the planters of Behar have rights no less than Mr. Gandhi or any other Indian," it may be asked, admitting this to be so, why objection was taken to Mr. Gandhi's right to enquire into the grievances of his fellow-countrymen and why is the European Association of Calcutta still clamouring for the removal of Mr. Gandhi from Champaran? If the planters have a right to voice their claims, no less has Mr. Gandhi, on patriotic and human grounds, to speak for Behar ryots. We know what the planters have done for the prosperity and happiness of the ryots. The whole history of the Indigo unrest is eloquent of that. They have time and again prevented a fair enquiry being held into the grievances of their tenants, and but for Mr. Gandhi's present adamantine resolve to lift the veil from the Champaran happenings, this time too attempts to right the wrongs of the semi-slave population of Behar plantations would have been frustrated. The record of Mr. Gandhi's life here as well as in South Africa, should be a sufficient answer to the question about his "special qualifications."

Notes of the Day.

The "Indian Catechism."

Referring to the "Indian Catechism for British Electors," recently written by Sir William Wedderburn first published in the "Contemporary Review" for April, the "Investor's Review" writes thus in the course of an appreciative article: "Age does not dull the keenness of Sir William Wedderburn's affection for India, nor cause his efforts on behalf of Indian freedom to become less unremitting. All honour to him for his life-long endeavour to secure for the peoples of the Indian Peninsula, the liberties which are the right of every democracy. And it begins to look now as if, old man though he is, Sir William Wedderburn may live to see that Indian Parliament established for which he and his late friend, Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, fought so long." Sir William's pamphlet, which we had reproduced the other day in these columns, is, so says our London contemporary, "solid, serious, warmed up by his life-long enthusiasm for the cause to which he has devoted himself, which makes it readable to an unusual degree for a subject hitherto so indifferent to the average British elector. He will have now to embrace India in the range of his political outlook whether he cares or not, that British elector, for India means to take no denial when the rubbish and lumber of effete systems of Government and unjust privileges of caste and class come to be swept away, as they must be, after this all consuming war is over." There is no doubt about it. Meanwhile repression and suppression may flourish agalore.

War Loan Lotteries.

A Madras contemporary understands, on what seems to be reliable authority, that the Government of India have addressed the Local Governments and administrations on the subject of lotteries. In view of the fact that attempts have been made in various parts of India to organise lotteries in aid of the War Loan, and the official sanction given to one or two lotteries is likely to mislead the mass of the people into a belief that lotteries can be publicly organised in India without running any risk, the Government of India consider it necessary to emphasize the importance of a strict adherence to the policy laid down in 1882, which it is not intended to alter. The Government of India, according to our Madras contemporary, consider that "the circumstances in which sanction was accorded to the Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club were entirely exceptional and should not be regarded as constituting precedents for the encouragement or authorisation of other lotteries in aid of the war loan or not." The organisers of any but the above two lotteries are warned that they run the risk of contravening the provision of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code and are liable to prosecution. The Local Governments should lose no time in giving the widest publicity to this warning, which is quite necessary if the popular belief, which is rapidly gaining ground everywhere among the illiterate classes, that the organisation of public lotteries of whatever kind is an affair of a quite innocent kind, is to be effectively stamped out. There is no disguising that innumerable so-called agencies, which have sprung up like mushrooms are doing a roaring business at present in commissions, at rates fixed by themselves, in selling war loan lottery tickets, *along with tickets of other lotteries* which they were selling clandestinely before. One fears that the aftermath of the war loan lottery craze will not be so pleasant as some people might think.

Then and Now.

A Home contemporary frames a crushing indictment of Germany by presenting the following extracts in juxtaposition:—

"As a result of my reading of history, I have pledged myself never to strive after an empty world rule.

"For what has become of the so-called world-empires?

"Alexander the Great, Napoleon, all the great heroes of war swam in blood, and left behind them subjugated nations which rose on the first opportunity and brought their empires to ruin. The world-empire that I have dreamed of would consist in this: That, above all, the newly-created German Empire should on every side enjoy the most absolute confidence as a tranquil, honourable, peaceful neighbour, and that if history should one day tell of a German world-Empire, or of a Hohenzollern world-rule, it should not have been based on conquests with the sword, but on the mutual trust of nations striving towards the same goal."

EMPEROR WILLIAM II., Berlin, 1889.

* * *

"Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy. Gain a reputation like the Huns under Attila."
The Kaiser's orders to German troops in 1900.

"One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not, and could never be, our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of Government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council; our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

"Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organised power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world."

PRESIDENT WILSON. 1917.

Hindenburg as Chancellor?

I am told, wrote "Clubman" in the "Pall Mall Gazette" in mail week that, the Foreign Office is expecting dramatic developments in Germany. A great struggle is now going on between the supporters of Bethmann-Hollweg and Hindenburg for supremacy, and present indications point to the disappearance of the former and the appointment of Hindenburg as Imperial Chancellor. Ludendorff would then become generalissimo of the German army.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended an Advisory Committee Meeting at the Willingdon Technical School yesterday evening, and afterwards visited the Bandage Circle at the Yacht Club.

There was a small dinner party at Government House last evening.

The Lieut-Governor, United Provinces, has appointed Mr. J. H. Johnson of Aligarh as a member of the U. P. Board of Industries in place of Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, who has resigned.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

It is announced that the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Jehangir Petit and Mr. Syud Hossain have joined the Home Rule League (Bombay Branch).

M. RIBOT.

THE MAN WHO BROUGHT ABOUT KING CONSTANTINE'S ABDICATION.

(By Jacques D'Urville.)

In view of the dramatic turn of events in Greece, the following character sketch of the new French Premier will be read with special interest:—

The few weeks through which we have just passed have been equal in eventfulness to the most fertile periods of history. Nor is it surprising, in view of all these happenings and the considerable changes, both moral and material, that they have wrought upon the face of the world, to find the conditions of French life, interesting as they are, going more or less unperceived. It is thus in the nature of things that the resignation of M. Briand and the accession to power of M. Ribot have ranked only amongst the second order of events. They deserve something better.

M. Ribot, the new "Premier," a member of the French Academy, is by no means unknown to England. Placed since the outbreak of hostilities at the head of French finance, he has justified his capacity in a post which demands coolness, judgment, experience, and confidence abroad. His name is famous, and his culture of the widest. Without possessing the persuasive charm of his predecessor, who, in the course of one of his oratorial appeals, tore from his opponent the significant tribute, "Hush thee, syren!" he has the true gift of speech, and his seventy-five years have brought him moderation and wisdom without effacing an almost juvenile activity. He has a long experience of affairs, a fertile and resourceful wit, and a profound knowledge of Parliamentary tactics. Finally, he speaks excellent English, which certainly cannot be displeasing to Mr. Lloyd George.

M. RIBOT'S LOVE OF ENGLAND.

M. Ribot is perhaps the Frenchman who understands England best; his love and admiration for her are unreserved. In other times, Jaures, the "enfant terrible," christened him "Ribot, the Englishman." It was the occasion, if I mistake not, when, after having drawn the famous Say-Barroua line delineating the respective British and French zones of influence on the north of the Niger, Lord Salisbury humorously declared that he was leaving the Gallic cock the sandy parts to scratch in. The French cock, however, scratched so conscientiously that, after having built Mauretania out of them and used them as a road for connecting Wadai with Northern Africa, he turned them to final account in bringing about the Entente Cordiale.

By the irony of fate, circumstances have arranged that M. Ribot, who twenty-five years ago signed the first instrument of the Franco-Russian Alliance, returns to power to treat with a transformed Russia. On the ruins of the fallen Czardom has been erected a Republic, the turbulance of whose debut now seems giving place to wisdom. The bases of the Alliance remain the same, but its execution is considerably modified. The new situation demands the very qualities that characterise the new President of the Council—tact and delicacy.

WHAT WE OWE TO M. BRIAND.

M. Ribot, who was the colleague of M. Briand for eighteen months, knows better than anyone the qualities of initiative and constructive activity of his predecessor. He can say to whose powerful impulse more than one important event is due. We owe to M. Briand the valuable co-ordination of effort which at last permits the Allies, recovered from their past errors, to present a united and victorious front to the common enemy, whose forced retreat is desperately misrepresented to the world as a strategic success. With the rapidity of perception and sureness of judgment habitual to him, he scented and unmasked the perfidious overtures for a German peace. The telling case for the Allies, a model of clearness, precision, and rigorous logic, which was his handiwork, and which he addressed in the name of the Allies to the Washington Cabinet in answer to the inquiry as to the objects of the Entente, contributed to enlighten the view of America and to generate the decisive spark in the mind of President Wilson.

THE SALONIKA EXPEDITION.

M. Briand's principal claim, however, to the gratitude of the Allies rests upon the daring step—which powerful resistance was unable to prevent—of disembarking a French Expeditionary Force on Greek soil. This energetic action, in spite of the bitter criticism it aroused, has been fruitful in happy results. The occupation of Salonika was the saving of the remnants of Serbia's Army. It dealt a fatal blow at the prestige of the Central Powers in the Balkans and the Orient, and it deprived the Austro-German of an important base of economic and military strategy.

That would have meant a blockade of the Suez Canal, a sealing of the Adriatic, and a grave embarrassment to the relations between France and her possessions in Northern Africa. Further, it would have meant that King Constantine, free from the influence of a watching entrave, would have added 200,000 men to the resources of the Germanic Empires: that Rumania would have had to capitulate, and that the Turks, gathering all their forces, could have employed them at will either against an already threatened Egypt, against Armenia and the Caucasus or towards Persia or Mesopotamia.

The services that M. Briand has rendered to his country and to the cause of the Entente are, then, as real as they are eminent, and deserve to be emphasised. M. Ribot, in frankly accounting for his part of the responsibility for the acts of the previous Cabinet, has adequately shown by his rare candour that French politics, in spite of the wranglings of certain fanatics, will continue to pursue the right road to final victory.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN HURTEBISE SECTOR.

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE IN THESSALY CONTINUES.

FIGHTING IN HURTEBISE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ROUND CERNY.

ENEMY BOMBARDING RHEIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12 noon, June 18.

Last night's French communiqué said:—

Following last night's bombardment in the Hurtebise sector the enemy attacked and succeeded in entering a salient of our positions but was driven back after a brisk fight and was able to maintain himself in only a small element of the advanced line.

Artillery firing continued throughout the day here north of Cerny and north of Braye-en-Laonnais.

The enemy violently bombarded Reims. During the past days 1,200 shells have fallen in the city. To-day there were many casualties among the civilians.

FRENCH UNWAVERING AT LABOVELLE.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL IN HURTEBISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 18.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—

An enemy attack which was being prepared against our positions at Labovelle north-east of Cerny was dispersed by our fire.

Artillery duel has been very intense in the Hurtebise sector.

FRENCH STEAMERS ATTACKED.

ATTACKERS OBLIGED TO ABANDON STRUGGLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 17.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 18.

A communiqué says, two French steamers report that they were attacked by large submarines near the Spanish coast, outside the declared blockade zones. Both successfully maintained an artillery duel obliging the attackers to abandon the struggle.

BRITISH SLEDGE-HAMMER BLOWS.

ENEMY'S COSTLY SACRIFICES OR FRESH RETREAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, June 17.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 18.

The "Echo de Paris" states that the succession of British sledge-hammer blows between Ypres and Armentieres is forcing Germany to decide between further very costly sacrifices in order to maintain her new lines in Flanders and a fresh retreat.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NEAR CROISILLES.

SEVEN ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 18.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports artillery firing south of Croisilles, south-west of Lens and at a number of points between Armentieres and Ypres.

There was great air activity yesterday. We brought down seven aeroplanes and drove down three. Two of ours are missing.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS' WORK ON WEST FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR GOUZEAUCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 18.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon reports:—

The Portuguese troops have repelled several raids during June.

We made a successful raid north of Gouzeaucourt. Our artillery frustrated a raid south of the Ypres Comines canal.

DEATH OF COLONEL WATSON, V.C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 18.

The death of Colonel Thomas Watson, V.C., is announced.

ENEMY AIRSHIPS IN ENGLAND.

CASUALTIES IN THE RAID.

2 KILLED AND 16 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 18.

The Press Bureau says:—Two airships carried out a raid last night. One crossed the coast of Kent and dropped six bombs on a coast town. According to the latest reports two people were killed and sixteen injured and a large number of houses were damaged. The second raider attacked the East Anglian coast town but was heavily shelled and driven off and probably damaged. It dropped a number of bombs in open places. Shortly afterwards it was brought down in flames and destroyed by the pilot of the Royal Flying Corps. There were no casualties and no damage in East Anglia.

THE RAIDS DESCRIBED.

HOW THE ZEPPELIN WAS BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 18.

A correspondent on the south-east coast states that in one town which is now strewn with broken glass the first explosion occurred at half past two in the morning and the long-drawn hiss of the aerial torpedoes was distinctly heard among the projectiles launched. Fires broke out but were quickly brought under control.

A correspondent on the east coast says that the searchlights picked up a Zeppelin as it approached from the sea and the guns opened a terrific fire. The Zeppelin desperately attempted to defy the defences and succeeded in penetrating a few miles inland though meanwhile it was winged by the anti-aircraft guns. The commander of the Zeppelin, realising his peril, now attempted to climb beyond range and turned towards the sea but an aeroplane took up the pursuit. The Zeppelin blazed at the aeroplane but the former was out of hand and unable to ward off the attack. It broke into flames and descended in fluttering fragments amid loud cheering from thousands of spectators over the whole countryside.

BRITISH DESTROYER'S RESCUE OF GERMAN SURVIVORS.

FIRED ON BY ENEMY DESTROYER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 18.

An Admiralty statement discloses the fact that a British destroyer while rescuing the German survivors who jumped overboard during the naval action of June 5th was fired on by the German destroyer, S20, before the latter was sunk and also by the shore batteries while enemy seaplanes hovered to drop bombs.

LONDON OPERA HOUSE MEETING.

DEMANDS CEASELESS ATTACKS ON GERMAN TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 18.

A crowded meeting at London Opera House, presided over by the Lord Mayor, passed a resolution demanding that Government immediately initiate a policy of ceaseless attacks on German towns as reprisal for the murder of innocent women and children by German raiders in open towns.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 18.

A German communiqué says as Britain has announced that the withdrawal of all German war prisoners to thirty kilometers behind the front has been completed the German army administration has had all British war prisoners similarly withdrawn.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

ACTIVE BRITISH ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, June 18.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 18.

The recent operations in Palestine have been limited to usual trench fighting. The British artillery is very active dominating that of the enemy and inflicting numerous casualties, while airmen have frequently and effectively raided camps and headquarters at Birsaba, Barrgira, Gaza and elsewhere.

SITUATION IN THESSALY.

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

BRITISH OCCUPY DEMERLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 18.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—British airmen greatly damaged the enemy camps at Saint Vrac. The Thessalian advance continues. The French cavalry has reached Pharsale and Domokos sixty kilometres south of Larissa and the British have occupied Demerli.

TREACHERY AT LARISSA.

HOW IT WAS PERPETRATED AND PUNISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 18.

M. Ribot's reference in the French Senate to the treachery at Larissa is explained by Reuter's Salonika correspondent who wires:—

The operations in Thessaly continued on Monday night. Elassona and Tirnovo were occupied quietly and Larissa was surrounded by the cavalry on Tuesday morning. The Greek General Baivas said that there would be no resistance, but a colonel treacherously ordered the troops posted behind the barracks to fire. The French cavalry replied and the fusilade lasted till ten in the morning. The French had six men killed and twenty wounded. The Greek casualties were sixty besides two colonels, fifty-one officers and 269 men taken prisoners. General Baivas has been arrested.

KING CONSTANTINE AND FAMILY.

ARRIVE AT MESSINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, June 18.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 18.

King Constantine and his family have arrived at Messina.

GENERAL CHANGHSUN.

REFUSES TO GO TO PEKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, June 17.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 18.

General Changhsun, whom the President summoned to Peking, has sent word from Tientsin that he refuses to come to Peking. The insurgents are calling a convention at Tientsin in order to set up a provinsional government with a dictator acting as President and Premier.

CHINESE NATIONAL LEAGUE INFORMATION.

OPERATIONS FORESHADOWED AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, June 17.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 18.

The Chinese National League which politically represents the six Southern provinces, has received a cable foreshadowing extensive military operations against the Government by Southern provinces. Troops are already marching on Wuchang.

JAPAN'S VOTE OF CREDIT FOR 25 MILLIONS.

FOR STRENGTHENING THE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 18.

Reuter learns that owing to the extent of patrol work which the Japanese Navy is now performing the Imperial Diet in Tokio will shortly be asked for a vote of credit amounting to £25,000,000 sterling. The money will be devoted to the building of one 30,000 ton battleship, two destroyers, two submarines and one 10,000 ton ship for special unspecified uses. The armament of all vessels will be most modern, the lessons of the war being evident in their construction.

AMERICAN MISSION TO RUSSIA.

MENACE OF GERMAN MILITARY AUTOCRACY.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S CONFIDENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
NEW YORK, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 18.

A telegram from Petrograd says that Mr. Root leading the American Mission to Russia was greeted by the Provisional Government. He laid stress on the fearful danger of the German military autocracy threatening Russia's new-found freedom and the world's liberty. America had begun the fight for Russia's liberty equally with her own and she asked Russia to reciprocate.

M. Terestchenko, Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed confidence in Russia's ability to meet the problems involved in the creation of a strong internal democratic force and to fight the external foe.

REVISION OF WAR AIM AGREEMENTS.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SUGGEST ALLIED CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 17.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 18.

The Provisional Government has published a Note suggesting that an Allied conference be held with the object of revising war aim agreements, excluding the London Agreement, the signatories of which agreed not to conclude a separate peace.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

TONE GENERALLY HOPEFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 18.

A telegram to "The Times" from Madrid says the conciliatory methods of Premier Dato have calmed the public and the revolutionary movement has been averted by conceding to infantry officers the right to form defence committees. The tone is generally more hopeful.

EXPORT OF 40,000 TONS OF POTATOES.

AUTHORISED BY SPANISH GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, June 18.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 18.

The Government has authorised the exports of forty thousand tons of potatoes.

INDUSTRIAL ARMY OF THE NATION.

THE KING'S CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 18.

King George in a farewell message to the Lord Mayor of Newcastle on the conclusion of his Majesty's visit to the northern industrial areas says:—

The outspoken sympathy of the citizens of the north-east coast fills me with courage and confidence. I am more than ever convinced that the industrial army of the nation is strong in loyalty, fortitude and devotion which have built up the Empire and will under God's guidance help us to victory.

HEAVY FALL OF MARK ON NEUTRAL EXCHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 18.

There has been a heavy fall of mark on the neutral exchanges and it is now worth less than 6½d.

RUSSIA DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

INACTIVITY IGNOBLE TREASON TO ALLIES.

PACIFIST GERMAN AGENT EXPELLED FROM RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 18.

M. Holmann requested the Swiss Minister to communicate Germany's peace offer to Russia through a man named Robert Grimm, a Swiss citizen, who came to Petrograd in the middle of May ostensibly acting as a guide to the returning Russian refuges. It is now announced that the Provisional Government has ordered the expulsion of Grimm because it has evidence that he is a pacifist German agent. Grimm has already left Russia.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

The Duma has passed a resolution declaring that separate peace and the prolonged inactivity on the Russian fronts would be an ignoble treason to the Allies and also that the maintenance of Russia's safety and liberties depended on the immediate resumption of the offensive.

The General Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has opened. M. Cheidze, President of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, was elected President. The Congress approved the expulsion of Robert Grimm by 640 votes to 121, being of the opinion that his expulsion was essential in the interests of the Russian Revolution and of international socialism.

M. BRANTING ON REAL PEACE NEOTIATIONS.

WILL KAISER HELP BY ABDICATING?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, June 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 18.

A remarkable interview with the Swedish Socialist, M. Branting, is published in the "Politiken." M. Branting says that the better Russian elements are accepting M. Kerensky's policy and the extremist, Lenin, is losing his influence. M. Branting dared not say when peace would be restored, but he believed that real peace negotiations would be postponed while the present German rulers were governing the country. The Kaiser would undoubtedly help peace by abdicating. Germany should pay an indemnity to Belgium and enormous indemnities for the ships sunk.

FRANCHISE BILL.

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS AND WOMEN AT 30.

The Government's Bill to reform the Parliamentary and Local Government franchise on the lines recommended by the Speaker's Conference, was introduced into the House of Commons, on May 15, by Mr. Walter Long. Its main provisions are:—

Men to qualify for votes by six months' residence, or occupation of business premises of the annual value of £10.

Votes for women of 30 and upwards.

Votes for soldiers and sailors, with provision for absent voters.

Proportional representation "in a limited form," and University representation extended to the new Universities.

All elections on the same day.

Mr. Long said that a Boundary Commission had been set up and had already met, with the Speaker as chairman. The members for England would be Sir Samuel Provis, the head of the Local Government Board Sir Thomas Elliott, who had also served on the Local Government Board, Colonel Close, Director-General of Ordnance Survey, and Mr. W. T. Jerred (who will also act as secretary). There would also be two members for Scotland. Mr. Long added that the Bill wholly repealed 31 existing statutes and part of 32 others, the whole franchise law being brought into a measure containing a little more than 30 clauses.

Lord Claud Hamilton opposed the Bill, partly on the grounds that it would arouse party feeling in the House to such an extent as would seriously endanger the successful prosecution of the war.

The Bill was read a first time.

SOLDIER M.P.'S AND THE BILL.

Thirty Unionist members of the House were serving at various fronts, said Mr. Macpherson. As to the suggestion that they should be given leave to attend during the progress of the Electoral Reform Bill, he could not add to his answer of May 8 (that leave must depend on the exigencies of the service).—The "Daily Chronicle."

LATEST CABLES.

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

LATER PARTICULARS OF ZEPPELIN'S DOINGS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. June 19.

Later particulars of the doings of the Zeppelin over the south-eastern town show that scarcely a shop-front in the main street was intact. Contents of windows were hurled into the street. The Zeppelin stopped its engines to obtain its bearings before dropping bombs. Aerial torpedoes throwing out a lurid glare caused the principal damage. One demolished a number of old cottages and made a hole in the ground, nine feet deep by thirty in diameter. The Zeppelin brought down on the East Coast hovered for fifteen minutes over a country town. When two aeroplanes flew round it, anti-aircraft cannonade ceased. Then the Zeppelin burst into flames and fell into a ploughed field, a mile from the sea. It struck the ground end on. Five dead battered bodies were found in neighbouring fields and five entangled in the debris, which burned fiercely for an hour.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, June 18.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. June 19.

Newspapers comment, on the [illegible] down of the Zeppelin shows Brit[illegible] markable aerial mastery. Germ[illegible] knows that the British coast is guarded as London. They point [illegible] with one exception all recent Zepp[illegible] on England have resulted disastr[illegible] the raiders.

AERIAL ATAACK ON GHENT.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, June 18.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. June 19.

After a tremendous aerial attack on Ghent on the 16th instant it became known that Carel Freres' great munition works was entirely guitted and Kommandur's house destroyed. There were numerous casualties.

RUSSIA'S PEACE FORMULA ACCEPTABLE TO GERMANY.

AUSTRIAN PRESS WELCOME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, June 18.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. June 19.

Austrian newspapers welcome the statement in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" that Russia's formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is acceptable to Germany as a final evidence of similarity of the Austrian and German peace aims.

M. POINCARE IN RHEIMS,

DECORATES ARCHBISHOP WITH LEGION OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, June 18.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. June 19.

President Poincaré visited Rheims and decorated the Archbishop and other principal personages with the Legion of Honour.

CANADIAN FISHING SERVICE.

FOUR STEEL VESSELS LAUNCHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
TORONTO, June 18.
Recd. 0.50 a.m., June 18.

Four steel vessels for Canadian fishing service have been launched here, named Ypres, Vimy, Messines and St. Julien. The Minister of Marine, in a speech, said that owing to higher wages in Great Britain, Canada was able to compete with her in shipbuilding. He anticipated a great development of the industry here.

MALE BRITISH SUBJECTS IN U.S.

BETWEEN 18 AND 45 COMPELLED TO JOIN BRITISH COLOURS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, June 18.
Recd. 0.50 a.m., June 18.

All male British subjects between 18 and 45 now in the United States will be compelled to join the British colours. The British Consul and recruiting agents throughout the country are compiling lists.

The Brigadier-General in charge of recruiting has gone to Washington to confer regarding the methods of executing the plan.

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS DELEGATES.

MR. HENDERSON'S LETTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, June 18.
Recd. 0.50 a.m., June 19.

A long and powerful statement addressed by Mr. Henderson to the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in connection with the projected Socialist International Conference concludes as follows:—"We must be careful, for our choice to-day may lie between honour and infamy, untimely peace and years of fear, a few months of fighting and suffering and lasting peace. These are, I think, the views of the overwhelming majority of organised workers in Great Britain."

MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT.

INDIGNATION IN ALLAHABAD.

PROTEST-MEETING CALLED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

A public meeting is being arranged to be held on Friday to protest against the action of the Madras Government and to ask for the withdrawal of their recent internment order. It is expected that the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya will preside. A large number of leading Allahabad citizens, who have hitherto kept aloof from the Home Rule League for one reason or other, propose now to join it.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, President United Provinces Congress Committee, has sent a telegram to the Home Secretary, Simla, this morning, conveying the protest of his Committee against the internment orders and saying that the action of the Madras Government will excite public mind throughout India and the only consequence will be stronger agitation and increased discontent. The Committee views the new policy with apprehension and suggests that the Governor-General may direct Local Governments generally not to embark upon it and the Madras Government to cancel its order.

HON. MR. SRINIVAS SASTRI'S PROTEST.

APPEAL TO GO FORWARD UNDISMAYED

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 18

The "Dyan Prakash," Poona, has published a special edition which contains the following letter from the Hon. Mr V. S. Srinivas Sastri, protesting against the internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia:—I protest strongly against the silencing of Mrs Annie Besant and two of her devoted colleagues by the application of the Defence of India Act for which the Government of Madras have made themselves responsible. They were engaged in peaceful and constitutional political propaganda. Their writings and speeches had no tendency to incite people to the adoption of violent or disorderly courses of action. On the contrary, Mrs. Besant has always denounced unclean and dishonourable methods of political agitation, and her reprobation of anarchist and secret sedition expressed in strong and uncompromising terms has often exposed her to much odium. It is difficult to conceive how her continued activity would have added to the difficulties of Government in conducting the war or threatened a breach of the perfect peace which prevails in the Southern Presidency. In the absence of any reasonable ground of apprehension that the public safety was, or is, in danger, the use of a purely war measure is an exercise of executive power for which there is no justification and which must create dark suspicions in the minds of the people, as the attitude of Government towards the political movement that is afoot in the country. If Mrs. Besant, or either of the two others, whom the Madras Government have thought it necessary to disable from public work, had employed questionable methods in their advocacy of India's political aims, for example, they had indulged in unscrupulous attacks or insidious calumnies against the existing administration, if they had menaced organised or encouraged open defiance of authority, these are allegations of facts which are susceptible of clear proof and ought to have been tested in a court of law in the ordinary course with full opportunity afforded to them for defending themselves. Criticism of the acts of Government and of its officers may be strong and on occasions may annoy and irritate them. Political agitation may have impracticable and visionary aims and its vigour and persistence may cause alarm to those whose power is in donger, but so long as they are within legitimate bounds they are entitled to go on without interference from the executive and when interference seems called for it must be by setting in motion the ordinary penal law of the land. A strong Government ought to be above the temtation of adopting short cuts to political tranquillity. Such short cuts have a knack of turning out to be very long ways and the tranquillity so reached is often deceptive. The Indian must be dull of heart who can contemplate the career of Mrs. Beasant without admiration or reckon up her services to this country without feeling of profound gratitude. Her disappearance from the olitical arena leaves India without her mightest and most valiant champion, not nly among her regular followers but hroughout all ranks of political workers. he loss will seem almost beyond repair. have had differences with her as others ave had. But I hardly think of them ow. I only think she is no longer free to erve the Motherland and I know what tremendous difference it makes. Great the blow is, let it not paralyse the poli- al party who have set themselves to the task of realising India's claims to a status of equality with the self-governing dominions. Such misfortunes are not uncommon in the history of great popular movements and after all this one has been expected for some time. Our mettle is put to the test. Let us go forward undismayed. The cause of self-government for India shall not want writers or speakers, or even agitators. If no fear should enter our hearts in this crisis anger should not enter either. The removal of such a leader will naturally cause deep resentment and provoke unguarded expressions from friends and followers. The occasion calls, therefore, for the exercise of self-restraint. Let us not be betrayed into words or acts which will provoke further repression and injure our cause, but resume our march with hearts the braver for the knowledge of the dangers on the way.

POONA HOME RULE LEAGUE PROTEST.

(From a correspondent.)

POONA, June 18.

The Indian Home Rule League, Poona Branch, met this evening and the following resolution of protest was passed:—

This meeting of the members of the Indian Home Rule League, Poona strongly and emphatically protests against the unjust orders of internmens issued by the Madras Government against Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale, and Mr. Wadia and further affirms that the work carried on by them for the attainment of Home Rule was perfectly legitimate and constitutional.

This meeting is of opinion that nothing less than the granting of Home Rule on the lines of the resolution of 1916 Lucknow Congress immediately after the war would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

In connection with the internment orders just issued, the "Pioneer" writes:—"No doubt the organs of the Home Rule movement in various parts of the country will find much to criticise in the action taken by the Madras Government, but the latter after all are the best judges as to the injurious effects of Mrs. Besant's activities in the presidency. It has to be remembered that the Governor who has been goaded into thus curtailing the liberties of Mrs. Besant and her friends belongs to a political party which has the strongest possible distaste for interfering with individuals' freedom of action.

The "Leader" says:—The threat has become a fact. Repression will not succeed in suppressing a righteous national movement. Coercion produces an effect very different from what is intended by authority. It gives a momentum to the movement.

LUCKNOW, June 18.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says, the orders concerning Mrs. Besant constitute a severe blow to the Home Rule agitation. The Indian press does not carry the best opinion in the country with it in this agitation, and after the failure which Russia has made of its revolution the immediate granting of Home Rule to this country would bring about a set-back to which affairs in Russia would be a mere trifle. Sensible Indians are prepared to trust the Government, others are placed entirely out of court by what is happening in other parts of the world at the present moment.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The "Englishman" says Mrs. Besant has at last achieved the destiny for which she has long been qualified. Among the sober-minded people there will be a general feeling of relief that a period has at last been put to an agitation which has been carried on with unreasoning bitterness and a fanatical disregard for authority. An agitation of this character in times like these could no longer be tolerated and that Mrs. Besant, if left to herself, intended to go from one extreme to another, is clear from the farewell message which she published on the eve of her expected internment. A lady who can write this dangerous sort of rubbish has no business to be at large and the action of the Government of Madras will be cordially approved throughout India. It may also serve as a warning to other critics of the same school of hair-brained political thought in other provinces. There are lots of them that India would be better without.

The "Indian Daily News" says:—The internment of Mrs. Besant is an extremely good hing because it is not desirable to have noisy people agitating the country at the present moment, whatever they may be allowed to do when the war is over. The same course ought to have been taken with regard to Mr. Gandhi but apparently there is no interchange of views between the various provincial Governments. The sooner all provinces agree that at a time when India is going through great stress, it is undesirable to have people inviting discontent with the existing state of things, the better. The underlying idea is to put the screw on the Government of India when it is in a hole. And though Sir S. P. Sinha was clever enough to see that this was a great blunder and irritating to Europeans and to constantly repudiate it, his colleague, the Maharaja of Bikaner could not so equally be restrained. The underlying idea is always there, and the Madras Government is to be congratulated on putting its foot down on a couple of European renegades. Ninety-nine per cent. of the population of India only want to be left alone.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in the course of a lengthy article says it is impossible to describe the wave of unpleasant feeling that will pass over the whole of India and even far beyond its shores at the action of Lord Pentland in regard to Mrs. Besant. It is meaningless to talk of her in terms in which we speak of a lesser individual. She is, above all things, an ideal. In striking her, the Government have raised their hands against this ideal, the ideal of Home Rule for India. If this ideal is killed, with it will be killed all hope for future political emancipation of India. The authorities seemed to have forgotten that forces at the back of Mrs. Besant are far more than what is popularly known as political. She is the head of a worldwide religious organisation. In interning Mrs. Besant the Government are not only against the cherished political aspirations of the Indian people, but against deep-seated religious and spiritual forces of a world-wide organisation of ardent and pure men and women. These men and women will not be cowed down by any repression. They will brave and suffer consequences that may follow on their honest and open pursuit of ideals, and methods of leaders who have been taken away from them. The moral struggle which will thus commence will be a thousand times more difficult to control by executive acts than everything that has so far been known in the history of our modern political movements. The Government of Madras by ordering the internment of Mrs. Besant is therefore not only up against a universal political ideal in the country, namely, Home Rule, but also (1) against a great religious and spiritual organisation and (2) against the personal devotion of ardent disciples numbering thousands to their Guru.

Regarding the Government action in connection with Mrs. Besant and others the "Daily Post," says:—Our honest opinion is that the Government, in view of the important crisis in Indian affairs which is now in progress, has shown nothing but consideration and solicitude for the best interests of India in what they have done. At a time when India and England are approaching a better understanding than any that has previously existed, ideas regarding Home Rule being propagated are mischievous in the higest degree. We have nothing to do with the honesty or otherwise of Mrs. Besant's purpose. The results are what should be primarily considered.

Commenting on orders on Mrs. Besant, the "Bengalee' writes:—It only shows the dangers of a bad law and how even responsible men cannot be trusted to administer it with caution and wisdom. Though Mrs. Besant has been struck down, the cause of self-government will not suffer."

Commenting on Mrs. Besant's internment the "Statesman" says that the Government of Madras had ample reason for their decision. We do not doubt the stream of wild and misleading pamphlets which pours from the press at Adyar comes from a poisoned well and can only cause harm wherever it goes. The issue depends on leaders of Indian opinion. If they stand by Government it will be possible to bring within some limits an agitation which threatened to produce harm and which could, at best, result in disappointment. Their choice lies between the guidanec of Sir S. P. Sinha, a statesman of proved sagacity, and an erratic demagogue whose picturesque career inspires no confidence in the wisdom or stability of her convictions.

In connection with the internment of Mrs. Besant the "Indian Mirror" says,—The Government of Madras has taken a very wise course. Mrs. Besant's foolish and mischief-making writings have done no little harm already and it is to be hoped that her henchmen and emissaries in Madr as and elsewhere will profit by the lesson. It is to be hoped other provincial Governments will not hesitate to employ the same method in respect of mischief-making agitators in their midst.

"THE HINDU'S" COMMENTS.

Commenting on the internment orders served on Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia the "Hindu" wires:

We have received the news with deep surprise and astonishment, and it will be received with profound regret and dissatisfaction throughout the country. The Defence of India Act is primarily a war measure and with all due respect to the inscrutable wisdom of our paternal Government the logic of whose actions like "the peace of God," "passeth all understanding" we have failed to convince ourselves that the internment of these three persons will serve to bring the present unhappy war to a victorious conclusion or induce Germany forthwith to acknowledge defeat. We have to defer further comment upon the tremendous issues raised by the orders.

LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH.

BELGAUM CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 18.

A public meeting of the citizens of Belgaum was held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Belvi presiding. The meeting resolved that it enters its most respectful but emphatic protest against the remarks made by his Excellency Lord Pentland in the Madras Legislative Council on the 24th May last regarding the demand of the Indian people for Self-Government as embodied in the resolution of the Lucknow Congress of 1916 and affirms that nothing less than the grant of the reforms demanded therein immediately after the war is calculated to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the nation and calls upon the people to work constitutionally for their attainment with all the earnestness, zeal and fearlessness at their command. It also empowers the President to send copies to the Governments of Bombay and Madras and to the Government of India.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

At a meeting held yesterday, the Bombay Presidency Association passed a resolution of Protest against his Excellency Lord Pentland's speech:—

The Commission Day for the Willing Cadet College Coonoor took place on Monday when prizes were given away by General Sir Arthur Phayre. Eighty-three successful candidates are posted as Second-Lieutenants in the Indian Army, Infantry Branch, and 13 to Cavalry.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT

WHOSE INTERNMENT HAS BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

RUSSIAN BAN ON STOCKHOLM.

EXTREMISTS DECIDE NOT TO TAKE PART.

Writing from Petrograd on May 9, the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says:—

A consoling feature of the present situation is the resolution of the Extremists and non-Leninites not to take part in the Stockholm Socialist Congress.

A conference of the Extremists, by a majority of 140 to 6, acknowledged that Borgbjerg, the Danish Socialist emissary, is acting in harmony with Scheidemann and other German Socialists supporting the German Government, and is, therefore, directly or indirectly an agent of the German Imperialists.

The conference of the Extremists considers that the Congress organised by Borgbjerg will be used to cover dealings with diplomats whose object will be the exchange of annexation.

The question of the hour is the formation of a Coalition Government. It is universally felt that the present composition of the Government insufficiently represents the wide masses of the people. In all probability the Provisional Government will shortly be reconstructed with the inclusion of a number of Socialists. The name of M. Plekhanoff has been already several times mentioned as a suitable candidate for the Ministry.

To-day a long Government declaration admits the desirability of adding to its composition representatives of the parties not yet participating directly in the government of the State.

M. Kerensky (the Labour Minister of Justice) has also addressed a letter to the various Socialist parties, the object of which is to invite them to take a more direct share in the government.

Great discussion continues to be waged round the problem of the terms of peace. Unfortunately the cry "No annexation or indemnity" is by no means clearly defined, and may be interpreted differently by every party using it.

POONA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

APPLICATION BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

[Associated Press.)

POONA, June 18.

The Poona Exemption Tribunal consisting of Mr. Wiles, I.C.S., President, Lieut.-Col. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate and Mr. G. M. Scott, members, assembled at the Collector's Court to-day to consider further applications from Government Departments for the classification of Government officials for either local reserve or local active service. Lieut.-Col. Walker, Commanding Poona Rifles, represented the military authorities. The following were classes for local active or local reserve according to age:—Mr. G. H. Turnbull, Professor English in the Deccan College, Mr. Graham Smith, Professor of Engineering College, Mr. R. G. Cree-Brown, Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Mr. C. C. J. Fox, Professor of Chemistry. All the four professors hold commissions in Poona Rifles.

Mr. F. W. Marrs, Educational Inspector, C. D., Mr. O. H. Dudley, Inspector of European Schools, Mr. H. G. Pratt, Inspector of Science teaching all of the Educational Department and Mr. W. J. Ingham, Superintendent of the Workshops at the Engineering College were granted the same form of exemption. The same concession was also extended to 64 clerks employed in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, while Messrs. E. Litele, Superintendent of Government House Gardens and C. Ruggles, Steward at Government House were similarly placed in local active service on the application of Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Total exemption was granted in the case of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Member of the Executive Council, as also to Messrs. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., District Recruiting officer, P. V. Domingo, Assistant Recruiting Officer and W. Davies, Inspecting Officer of Military Accounts, while they are engaged on their present duties.

The following members of the I.C.S. were also classed for local active service only:—Messrs. G. A. Thomas, Secretary to Government General Department, J. R. Martin, Special Duty and R. B. Milne, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, on the application of the Superintendent of Small Arms Amunition Factory, Kirkee.

The following employees were placed on local active list:—Messrs. D. Rhodes, W. Laxton, I. Benjamin, E. C. Contractor, J. Ellison, F. Lacey, M. Merwanji, A. McGlashan, W. Taplin, and W. M. Gair. From the above it will be seen that where total exemption has not been granted, Government officials have in almost every instance been classed as for local service only without the obligation of going on general service.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT DINAJPUR.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, June 18.

The case under section 110 Criminal Procedure Code against political suspects, Manohar Pain and four others was resumed to-day before the District Magistrate.

Satis Chandra Sen, Sub-Inspector, Mymensingh, deposed that he recorded the first inforamtion report of the Parail Dacoity Case. He went to the spot and found the son of the complainant dead with gun shot wounds, found 14 chisels some bullets, torches, one crowbar, two or three hammers. He found the fired bullets and some shots.

Asutosh Biswas, clerk in the Dharmo Sabha, Rajshahi, stated that he is in charge of all houses belonging to Hemchandra Lahiry, intended for hire. One house was occupied by two Bharalog, one aged 22 years, and the other 28 years. Three months before it was searched they said that they would live with their family. He enquired why their family was not brought. They replied that does not matter so long as rent is paid. The padlock was broken as the house was found locked up at the time of the search on 7/3/15. In it was found a new trunk, paper worth for cartridges, three wooden cases, which contained labels showing the destination but the names of senders, consignee erased out. The nephew of Hem Lahiry, interned had said that keys of the hired house were returned to him a month ago.

On cross-examination witness stated that no information was given to the police suspecting these boys. The Settlement operation was going on at the time in Rajshahi Kamangoes and Amins came here and they hired the houses.

Krishnamati Saistami stated that she knows the houses belonging to Rasik Pramanik of Nator. She heard about Dharail dacoity more than two years ago. There were two men in one house of Rasik at the time of the dacoity. They always remained inside, locking up the door. The house was searched by the Sub-Inspector. He had seen them in that house two or three days before the dacoity.

Hanif Serker, Talukdar at Mymensingh District deposed that two men kept a trunk in the shop of Ememali Bepari at Chutinkhali Bazar. He was present at the search, seized the articles found in the trunk and entered in the search list identified.

After another witness was examined the case was again adjourned till the 25th instant.

A few more prosecution witnesses will be examined. The defence, it is understood, will examine 8 or 9 witnesses.

APPEAL ARISING FROM ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 18.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, Resident in Mysore, delivered judgment in on appeal in suit arising out of the insolvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. In this suit the Official Trustee of Madras was the plaintiff-appellant and Mr. A. Sundaramoorthy Mudaliar and another and official assignee of Madras, defendant-respondent. The original suit filed by the Official Trustee was against the defendants, Narayanaswamy Mudaliar and three others who were agents for the sale of sugar manufactured by the Mysore Sugar Co. floated by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. and the Official Assignee for the account of sales of sugar effected subsequent to 30th September 1906 and to recover the balance of sale proceeds in their hands which was estimated at Rs. 74,000 together with interest and also damages, Rs. 1,000 for breach of agreement on the part of the defendants. The defendants in the course of their written statement denied all liability. The District Judge of Bangalore dismissed the suit with costs. The Resident in the course of a lengthy judgment stated that the interest of Arbuthnot and Co. in Arbuthnots' Industrials seems to have been sold to the syndicate who have renamed it South Indian Industrials. It may be added the South Indian Industrials are said to be financing the plaintiff as any money that may be recovered from the defendants will presumably be paid over to the South Indian Industrials towards the second charge originally held by Arbuthnots' Industrials on Mysore Sugar Co's. debentures. Defendants 1 to 4 having pleaded that they had settled their accounts with the Official Assignee, the latter was added as defendant to the suit and the plaint was amended. The fifth defendant denied plea of defendants 1 to 4.

His Honour stated:—"Before proceeding further with the history of this complicated suit it may be as well to summarise briefly here what appears to be the real position of the parties involved. As stated above the nominal plaintiff is apparently acting on behalf of and is financed by, the Syndicate who bought up the rights of Arbuthnot's Industrials including their claim upon the Mysore Sugar Co. as itself has ceased to exist. Probably Arbuthnot's Industrials and certainly the Mysore Sugar Co. were companies in name only. To all intents and purposes, even after their constitution as purely legal entity, they continued to be part and parcel of Arbuthnot and Co's firm, which was declared insolvent in October 1906. As regards the reasons for the constitution and general character of the Mysore Sugar Co. the views of the lower court with which I concur, will be found in paras 22 to 42 of its judgment. The District Judge holds on evidence, and I think he is right, that though this company was "A legal entity, the existence of which must be recognised, it was a "one man company" and was floated under circumstances which would lead one to the belief that it was not intended to be a genuine company." So far as defendants one to four were concerned they did not even know of the existence of the Mysore Sugar Company until after the insolvency of Arbuthnot and Co. was declared. Their correspondence continued throughout with Arbuthnot and Co. and with Mr. Forrester who, writing from the Sugar works at Goribidnur still styled himself as agent to Arbuthnot and Co. without any mention of the Mysore Sugar Company, of whose existence, though manager, he was unaware. In a word this suit is really launched by the Syndicate upon the strength of their subsequently acquired rights over part of assets of the Mysore Sugar Co., a company which if not fraudulent in law, was throughout its brief career, a palpable sham and dummy, and whose very existence was concealed from defendants one to four, until nearly a fortnight after the insolvency of Arbuthnot and Co. has been declared. After further dealing with the history of the suit and issues of lower court and arguments on behalf of parties, his Honour stated as a general result he saw no reason to grant relief against any of the defendants and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

TWO ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

IN BOMBAY AREA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 18.

Two accidents at sea in the Bombay area have been reported lately, the s.s. Unkai Maru having been lost on June 16th, while on June 11th the City of Exeter reached Bombay in a damaged condition. It is officially announced that in neither case was the damage due to action by a hostile submarine.

EXHIBITION OF LOCAL PRODUCTS IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 18.

A press note dated 18th June issued says:—We understand that among the purpose of his Excellency the Governor's present visit is the consideration of a project to hold an exhibition in this presidency on somewhat similar lines to that which is contemplated in Bombay of local products especially such local products and articles of manufacture as may take the place of articles usually imported for household use and consumption. It is hoped that the development of such use and consumption may not only relieve the urgent immediate demands upon freight and shipping, but may serve to give stimulus to the permanent utilization of home-grown products. The present intention of the Government is to place the organisation of this exhibition under the direction of the Department of Industries which will invite the help of a committee of non-officials. Further announcements will appear shortly.

The Mysteries of Myra

An Inspiring Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Written by Hereward Carrington,

The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

Dramatized by Charles W. Goddard,

The Well-known Author of "The Perils of Pauline;" "The Exploits of Elaine"; etc.

Everything You Read Here To-day You Can See

Next Week at the OLYMPIA CINEMA, Sandhurst Road in Vivid Motion Pictures.

With Mr. HOWARD ESTABROOK as Dr. Alden,
Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

Next Thursday Another Chapter of "The Mysteries of Myra" and New Pictures.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is pursued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means, in order that the legacy of her father, a secret member of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil Order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl; in reality he is the tool of the High Master of the Black Order. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against the girl, and saves her from committing suicide while in a somnambulistic trance. Thwarted, the Devil Worshippers attempt to murder the girl by means of a poison powder concealed in the blossom of a strange plant. Alden persuades Myra to allow him to keep the plant in his room overnight. The art of crystal gazing enables Myra to save the doctor from death by asphyxiation. By means of a scientifically constructed hypnotizing machine, Alden releases the astral body of Myra, which goes in search of her persecutors. The Grand Master is informed of this, and in a terrific mental struggle for the control of Myra's spirit, Alden is all but defeated by the Master. Alden determines to break into the Order and put an end to the nefarious work. He is captured and nearly loses his life, escaping in time to again rescue Myra. Dr. Alden now attempts a second time to raid the Order. Myra is greatly troubled as to his safe return, and sends her astral body in search of him. The Grand Master hypnotizes himself, and in the mental fight which follows, Myra awakes with the spirit of the Grand Master, while the Master now possesses the innocent soul of the girl. The Grand Master next returns Myra's spirit, and receives his proper individuality in return, under circumstances which place Myra in his power. But for the timely interference of Dr. Alden, Myra would have been killed. Varney places a red light in Myra's clothes closet, under which the spirit of the Master assumes mortal form. Alden is prepared, however, and under the violet glare of the mercury vapor lamps, which he installed in Myra's room, the body of the Master dematerialized in great agony. Dr. Alden's knowledge of thought photography enables him to discover a new and desperate scheme of the enraged Master, while his scientific arrangement of mirrors defeats the plan of the Black Order.

EPISODE NINE.

CHAPTER XLII.

MYRA'S STRANGE MALADY.

"It is just a case of nervous rundown, Mrs. Maynard, said the family physician soothingly. "It puzzled me at first, but now I find that there is no real cause for worrying. Miss Myra must simply eat good, wholesome food, take this tonic three times a day and take ten drops of this nerve medicine every hour."

"It is not my nerves," protested the girl, as she reclined in the big library chair, a bewitching vision of pink and white, attired in one of those semi-boudoir gowns worn by convalescents. She was weak and wan, yet her spiritual beauty seemed more intensified by her illness. "I never felt so calm and forgetful of nerves in my life, Doctor Crawford. It just seems as though all the strength were being squeezed out of my heart!"

"Tut, tut!" and the old physician resented this questioning of his diagnosis. "My child, I have treated you through every sickness of your life. I know exactly what you need. I will prescribe two additional combinations which I wish you to take punctually, according to the directions on the bottles. You will find that you are another being, after twelve hours."

True to the tradition of so many old school practitioners, he deluged the girl with a variety of weird drugs, and then departed with a comfortable sense of duty well done.

"Oh, dear. I will spend every minute of the day with a medicine spoon in my mouth." sighted Myra, as she twisted uneasily in the chair.

She drew a sharp breath, as she pressed her hand to her heart.

"What is it now, dear?" questioned her mother anxiously.

"It is just a terrible pressure here—which seems to stop the beating. Oh, this is the second day of this agony, mother. I wish I had not been too silly yesterday—I should have told Dr. Alden how serious it really was."

"There, child, it will be better. Good old Doctor Crawford never makes a mistake. Just rest and be calm, and stop worrying over all this silly occult business. You are through with that forever, dear."

Her mother walked toward the door, as she heard the bell ringing. Willis answered the summons and returned with a tastefully large bouquet.

"It is for you, Miss Myra", and the butler placed the fragrant token in her lap.

"How beautifull," and a flush of delight came to the white cheeks for an instant. Just what I wanted; I wonder who sent them. Oh, see—it's Doctor Alden's card!"

Her mother frowned.

"Myra, as the affianced wife of Arthur Varney, I do not believe it is right for you to show so much interest in Doctor Alden. You are wearing Arthur's ring."

Myra dropped her eyes, and a tear trickled down her cheek.

"I can't help liking my friends, mother", was her meek protest. "And Doctor Alden and I have so much in common. He has done so much for me, while Arthur—well, I do not understand why I ever accepted him—your insistence had much to do with it, and I am far from happy."

Mrs. Maynard looked away almost guiltily, and left the room abstractedly. She felt a vague uneasiness herself over the prospective marriage. Yet Arthur Varney was, according to a material standard, a "good match." He was handsome, debonnair, of immaculate social position; his means were ample. Most appealing of all, perhaps, his attitude to her, Myra's mother, had been one of flattering deference to every wish. Every act seemed planned for Mrs. Maynard's particular pleasure; every opinion of hers seemed to find echo in his suave acquiescense. In short, Mrs. Maynard's interference with her daughter's future was based upon the same self-interest which has influenced the lives of so many daughters.

Dr. Payson Alden was so different in type. His gallantry could not be gainsaid. Yet, so many times since he had come into their lives, he had overridden her opinions; ignoring the maternal decrees, with a calm assumption of superiority most nettling. And, most irritating of all, he had proved himself in the right.

In short, Dr. Payson Alden was not the sort of young man to make a meek son-in-law. To Mrs. Maynard, as to so many other mothers, this was the unforgivable objection.

Even as Myra buried her face in the cheery blossoms the physician came to inquire about her. He was admitted to the library; the girl's weakness frightened him. After the first words of greeting, Alden took out his watch to count the girl's pulse.

"You have no fever, but your heart action is very weak, Miss Myra. You are a great deal sicker than you were yesterday. I don't like this a bit. Dr. Crawford's prescriptions, are all right—perhaps. But he did not diagnose your case correctly."

"Why, Dr. Crawford is one of the oldest practitioners in the city", began Mrs. Maynard indignantly.

"Exactly. That's the trouble with him. He is still living in the mid-Victorian era of drug cures. There is more here than the need of bitter medicines. The illness is not altogether natural."

"What do you mean, Doctor?" and Myra looked at him sharply.

"Well, I will soon find out. Dr. Albert Abrams, of San Francisco, has invented a wonderful machine, which I am now testing. I will bring it here," he explained.

There was a knock on the door, and at Mrs. Maynard's call, it was opened to admit Arthur Varney. Alden signalled to the two women to maintain secrecy, as he rose to bow stiffly toward the newcomer.

Varney bore in his arms a large bunch of flowers, but after his first greeting his eyes were drawn with a jealous glint toward the bouquet on the table.

"I am so sorry you are ill, my dear girl. I haven't slept a wink, worrying over you. I do hope you are better, for I have several important things to tell you—and in confidence."

Alden caught the hint, and smiled toward Mrs. Maynard.

"Let's you and I talk confidences, too, Mrs. Maynard", he suggested.

Myra's mother agreed, although the girl protested at their leaving. No sooner were they out of the library when Varney rushed angrily toward the table.

"Who sent you these?" he demanded, as he reached for the white card.

"Oh, just a friend", was the evasive reply, with a note of irritation in the words. "You know. Arthur, I have a right to my friends. Haven't I?"

"Yes, but Myra—you are letting this man come between us. I see his name here. His flowers are more appreciated than mine. Remember, you have promised to marry me!"

The girl's eyes flashed as she followed his look to the sparkling solitaire on her slim finger. She caught at it with her other hand and removed it with a jerk.

"Here, Arthur! We are no longer engaged. We have been both of us laboring under a terrible mistake—a mental misfit—long enough. I do not love you, Arthur! I promised you that I would recousider, after telling you this same thing the other day. We are doing wrong by carrying the matter any further!"

Varney flushed and mopped his brow nervously. A strange gleam fired his eyes as he turned away for an instant. He gulped and then faced her once more, pleadingly.

"Myra, you must not throw my love aside now!"

"What do you mean by that?" asked the girl. "I am sick—unto death, Arthur. I believe my illness is caused by my horrible anxiety over our engagement. My heart seems to be getting weaker every hour, but I am afraid to tell mother how serious it really is. We must end our engagement now and forever."

"Not now, Myra, if you have any fairness in your heart for me." Varney lowered his voice dramatically. "I have made a great sacrifice for you—to help you in your trouble. At first, I scoffed at the whole business, but I have seen too many proofs that there is some evil occult force."

"What is your sacrifice?" and Myra leaned forward. Her heart hurt her again. She was forced to lie back once more; a surprising spasm of pain distorted Varney's face as though her suffering stirred some strange echo within his own. He looked away, before he continued:

"For your sake, Myra, I too have delved into the occult. During the last few days I have obtained old Hindoo books, and have even gone to some teachers, to learn more about it. A terrible thing happened to me."

"What was it?" Myra could hardly believe that the scoffer had so changed; yet there was undeniable candor in his voice and manner.

"I can't tell you, except to say that I tried in a very short time to cover the work of years. One night I went too far!"

'Arthur, you must tell me. I am your friend, you know, even though we cannot marry." She stretched out her soft hand sympathetically, and he looked straight into her eyes, the tears suddenly springing to his own. "Tell me, Arthur. If I could help you I would, indeed I would! I know what it is to suffer in that way."

Varney hesitated, and then sat down rather miserably. To surprised Myra, who had never seen this expression of hopelessness upon the usually immobile face, here was a deepening mystery.

"Yes, you have promised to help me, and I will hold you to your promise." began the man. "You are the only person in the world who can save me"!

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE FLEETING STAR.

"Tell me what happened, Arthur."

"I will, but you must pledge yourself to secrecy—never tell about it to either your mother nor Dr. Payson Alden. If you will not promise, I cannot tell, and I am simply, irretrievably lost!"

Myra hesitated and then nodded her head.

"I usually keep confidences, Arthur. Some people do not."

He looked at her sharply, and reddened. Then, ignoring the reproof, he unfolded his curious story.

"It was just a few nights ago that I finally obtained these old volumes on the astral. They were printed in English, by some funny old publisher in India. They were in poor grammar, as they had evidently been translated by a native. But they were so queer and so simple apparently, that I became lost in them. The first book told of 'concentration.' I thought I knew what concentration was before, but until I followed the rules laid down there, I never realized how the Orientals attain such mental strength."

He rubbed his forehead as though it were sore to the touch.

"First, I put my mind on a distant mountain, according to the quaint rules. Then, after thinking about that for hours, I concentrated on a peak of the mountain—one over in Jersey, with which I was actually familiar. After more hours of this—thinking about nothing but the tip of that mountain—I applied all my mind power to a tiny pebble on that tip."

Varney laughed nervously, as if half ashamed of his words.

It sounds silly, doesn't it? But I have been told that is exactly the way the Orientals—the Yogi students—do it. At last I spent about four hours concentrating on the idea of that tiny speck of mountain—and the first thing I knew I was absolutely unconscious, and woke up late in the afternoon, a wreck."

"But Arthur, that was not so terrible," remonstrated Myra.

"Not the first time. But after I had done this several times, and after many hours of motionless concentration, following the rules of the books, something happened!"

The girl regarded him with awe, for his face was chalky, as he recounted it. Here was no simultation, indeed. The man was frightened and suffering.

"I was sitting on the floor with some queer figures drawn in a five-pointed star in front of me, just as the instructions read. Every one of those signs meant something in the psychic, and was putting my soul into first one and then the other."

Varney's voice sank to barely more than a whisper.

"Just as I felt a new thrill—something mad, burning within my head, I felt a blinding flame before my eyes—felt it rather than saw it. I could even smell it! It had the perfume of some queer, ghastly incense and it scorched my nostrils as I tried to breathe. Oh, Myra, it was terrible!"

Varney rubbed his forehead.

"Right here it came; it seemed like a bright star then which had come from within my brain. It burned for an instant and then floated away from me!"

"What on earth was it, do you suppose?" demanded Myra, sitting bolt upright again.

"It was my soul, Myra! And now I have lost it because I tried to do too much at once! I reached for it but it passed right out through the walls of my room. My forehead has hurt me ever since, but something else hurts worse. I find out from the books and from a very good friend of mine who understands these things that it was what the Hindoo philosophers call the 'Kundalini.' Now it is gone forever, and forever!"

Varney, no longer the sarcastic, imperturbable, now burst into deep sobs and buried his face in his hands. Myra rose weakly, and put her soft hand on his shoulder, as she tried to comfort him.

"Arthur, do not feel so badly. I'm sure you can have such things healed. How could I help you?"

"I was told," he said, looking up at her imploringly," that only marriage with a pure woman like you could bring it back to me. Love is the only restorative for a lost soul, and you are the only thing in this whole wide world that I love!"

Myra drew back horrified.

"It is impossible, Arthur—"

He persisted catching her hand and endeavouring to slip on the engagement ring once more.

"I am now an 'elemental,' Myra. Without your love my soul must die eternally when this present body dies!"

Myra had drown away her hand, and Varney, with drooping head, rose, walking dejectedly toward the door. The girl watched him, her gentle breast a prey to the keenest anguish of pity. She called him.

"Arthur, put back the ring. I will try to help you—we will try together a little bit longer."

With a glad cry he replaced the golden circle and kissed the flashing stone impulsively, although the girl trembled with repugnance at the caress.

"You should ask Dr. Alden's advice," she ventured.

"Never. I would ask nothing from that fellow. But I must go now, for I do not want to see him again. And I forbid your letting him come here any longer. Do not forget your pledge of confidence, Myra."

Varney kissed the limp hand again, and then retreated toward the corridor, as Myra sank down upon the couch. He had gone! And now she looked at the baleful glitter of the solitaire upon her finger.

"It seems as though his soul had left him, and fastened itself upon me, in this crystalline star, to sap my vitality and my spirit! Oh, why did I weaken? Oooh!"

She moaned and sank unconscious on the couch, her misery relieved for the minute by the comforting blanket of Nature's anesthesia.

Alden had already left the house for his own laboratory, and Mrs. Maynard was forced to call Willis and the maid to her assistance before she had succeeded in reviving the girl. Myra's heart was fluttering now, more palpably than ever. Each breath seemed to make her weaker, by a tiny degree!

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE GYROGRAPH TEST.

In his laboratory the physician was testing a new instrument for the registering of the invisible forces of the mind. This was the gyrograph, invented by Dr. Albert Abrams, the California specialist, which he had already mentioned to Mrs. Maynard.

It was a curious arrangement of delicately balanced threads, upon a central standard, from one of the filaments was suspended a small pith or cork ball.

The nature of the instrument was such that it received certain delicate transmissions of energy, through thought waves of certain people. It had been used scientifically to measure the psychic strength of various experiments. When a message was sent, through the medium of the person holding the light end of the silk thread, and thence the weight, it would (as the doctor had seen in past experiments on other instruments of the same make) register the thought of a third person. It was to detect the person of the third thought force that he sought. One of the assistants who had helped the doctor to construct the life-saving ultra-violet lamps in Myra's home was no sitting before the instrument, holding the string and weight.

"You don't need to laugh, Dan," said the doctor. "This is an instrument which really does things—even though you and I may not have mind enough to make it work. Now, just keep quiet and think about the string. I'll send you the message while I stand behind you."

He took a key from his pocket and held it in front of his own face. He concentrated on this object for a full minute of intense silence. Then he put it in his pocket and crossed to the gyrograph, leaning over it.

He was doomed to disappointment. Nothing had happened except a more expansive grin on the face of the incredulous workman. Once more he tried, but this effort likewise miscarried of result. A knock at the door disturbed him. As he called "Enter!" rather irritably, he was astounded to see an attractive young woman enter timidly. She was holding an envelope which she handed to him.

"That will explain my coming, Doctor," she volunteered, looking about the strange room with natural curiosity. "The maid did not want to let me in, but he told me to go right upstairs with his note, as he knew that you were in a hurry right now."

"He? Who is he?—And how did he know what I wanted right now?" Alden was puzzled.

"Read the note," replied the girl with a dimpled smile.

Alden tore open the missive. It was a brief message from his friend the psychic; now he understood why his secret thought had been divined so correctly.

It read:

"Dear Dr. Alden:

"This will introduce Miss Marjory Stowe, whose psychic powers will interest you.

"Sincerely yours,
"BERT REESE."

The doctor extended his hand more cordially now.

"Splendid, Miss Stowe. I am delighted that you came as you did. I have heard Mr. Reese speak of you. You can help me right away if you will sit down before this gyrograph. I want to see if the instrument is trustworthy."

"Yes, doctor. I'm a rather sensitive medium. I have seen this worked before."

Miss Stowe sat down in the place vacated by the dubious Dan. Alden's face lighted with enthusiasm now; and the girl cast an admiring glance at his handsome features. The look did not escape the watchful workman, who chuckled quietly.

"Sure, the boss do be hypnotizin' the purty girl," he muttered. "It ain't right for some men to have all the girls alikin' them, with others none at all."

But Alden was engrossed in his experiment. This time it succeeded. He mentally imprinted the image of the key, and the thought of the key, to the exclusion of all other ideas from his mind, upon the mind of the girl sitting before him. She held the end of the thread, and they were all silent, until suddenly the thread began to swing the cork tip in a curious series of spirals.

"Look, Doctor! It works?" cried the girl enthusiastically, and Alden bent over her delightedly.

"Splendid! Congratulations, Miss Stowe! You are indeed a sensitive of high power, for I barely began to concentrate on the matter."

As he drew out his watch to test with that object, the telephone bell rang.

"What a nuisance," muttered Alden, as he turned to answer it. But his impatience changed to concern and agitation as he listened.

"Myra has had another serious fainting spell, and thinks you may be able to help her," said Mrs. Maynard, at the other end of the wire.

"I will be right over, Mrs. Maynard. Good-bye."

He hung up the receiver excitedly, and turned toward the other girl.

"Miss Stowe, you have come at the very nick of time. A friend of mine is very ill, and it is not from a weakness of the physical. I am not trying to learn what the cause is, and I believe you can help me greatly. Will you accompany me to her house?"

"Yes, indeed. Mr. Reese told me to follow your instructions in every way. He is very much interested in your case," she replied willingly.

Alden excitedly packed the gyrograph, and some other boxes were brought down to the taxicab which he had hurriedly called on the telephone. Before long they were ascending the porch steps of Myra's home, carrying the packages of apparatus.

Mrs. Maynard received them. She was greatly excited and after Alden had introduced Marjory Stowe, he gave her the first attention with a little prescription of bromide to calm her. Myra was sitting up again, but it was evident that she was very exhausted with some curious langour taking more and more possession of her.

"Well, I have found a wonderful little medium in Miss Stowe," Alden explained, with an enthusiastic glance at the girl. "I am sure she can help me a great deal from now on. We are going to start right away with Abrams' gyrograph."

Alden turned to his workmen and they began to set up the instrument. For the first time in her friendship with Alden, Myra felt a new sensation of the oldest heart malady in the world—jealousy. Marjory Stowe was undoubtedly a very attractive girl, and Myra realized that Payson Alden could not be blind.

She took an instinctive dislike to the girl, but was too well bred to exhibit anything but her most gracious manner.

"Sit down, Miss Stowe. You know, the Doctor and I have had some very unusual experiences together. I hope that you can teach me about your own work," but before she could add more, or receive a response, Alden was ready.

"Now, Miss Stowe," and his tone was the brusque, businesslike order of a surgeon to a nurse during an operation. "Please turn about here, hold the thread and remove all thoughts from your mind. Be absolutely receptive."

The girl obeyed with a trusting eagerness to assist him, which was a further irritant to Myra.

"Open your mind for all thought—none of us here must think about you," and he gave orders to the others. "I want you to receive the mental or spiritual influence of someone else—outside of this room, whose thought is being directed here!"

"Why didn't you let me try?" asked Myra. "This is the first time that you have kept me out of the work."

She was a trifle petulant, and Marjory smilingly handed the thread to her.

"You are too tired," said Alden. "But, if you really want to do it, all right!"

Myra took the end of the indicator and all was still. Suddenly the cork began to bob excitedly through the air, swinging in oblique circles, then inter-crossing strangely—far more excitedly than in the effort back in Alden's laboratory.

"There! what did I tell you?" asked Myra triumphantly.

Alden was on his knees before the instrument watching it carefully.

"I wish you could tell me how to read the writing which that cork made!"

"Writing?" echoed Mrs. Maynard, incredulously.

"Certainly, it was writing. It represented several words—a complete sentence repeated over and over again! I wish to Heaven I knew what it meant."

As he urged Myra to repeat the experiment, Marjory Stowe had observed a curious article unpacked from one of Alden's boxes by a workman. It was a Planchette board—made of delicate, resonant wood, with an index leg on one side, while three felt-tipped legs supported it on the small table, covered with the alphabet, which accompanied it.

She placed it on the table, and despite the disapproval of Myra's glance, she began to work it; that is, to free her mind of all thoughts, closing her eyes and holding her fingers with the lightest possible touch upon the flat surface.

Alden turned to observe her, and quickly drew his prescription pad and fountain pen from his pocket. Although the girl's eyes were closed, the board began to move around on its alphabetic surface meaningly. Its first movement spelled the word: "S-L-O-W."

"What on earth can that mean?" muttered the doctor.. "Try it again, please."

Marjory waited, but was forced to admit that she could bring no further results.

"Let me try it?" asked Myra triumphantly.

Alden took the board to her side by the couch, and she followed the example of the other girl. But she, too, was to be disappointed. She was sitting upon the couch now, and apparently feeling a sudden relief from her weakness. But without warning a paroxysm seized her, and she almost collapsed.

It seemed as though some force had been resting for a brief period, to be resumed again with renewed power.

"Here, here, you must lie down!" counselled. Alden anxiously. "You are getting weaker all the time."

"Let me try just once more," pleaded the girl, gasping for breath. "Something tells me I will succeed this time."

Myra persisted, and closing her eyes, waited for results, although swaying so weakly that her mother placed an arm about her shoulders.

"We should stop this silly business and call our regular physician, good old Doctor Crawford," began Mrs. Maynard.

The board was beginning to move.

"Be quiet! Don't interrupt with your old doctors!" commanded Alden sharply.

The board now went zig-zagging down the alphabet until its little pointer indicated the letter "Y." Alden noted this down on his pad.

"The next one is——'O'," he murmured.

The little pointer seemed now to be journeying with individual intelligence. Rapidly it spelled out, according to Alden's record, this surprising sentence:

"Your heart must beat slower—and slower—and slower!"

Alden read out this message, to the amazement of them all. He was the only one not surprised!

"I have it now"' he cried, but just then Myra collapsed once more.

Mrs. Maynard shrieked, and Alden waved her aside as he rushed to the side of the couch.

"I'll cure her now!" he cried, "for now I know the disease."

He pressed his fingers on the girl's white temple, then stroked slowly, and with a firm pressure, up between her eyes to the roots of her blonde ringlets. Her eyes closed, and Mrs. Maynard began to sob, thinking that the girl was dying.

Ssssh!" cautioned Marjory Stowe, who understood. "Don't disturb her—he is hypnotizing her."

Alden gave a few more delicate hypnotic strokes and then stood up. The girl was in a cataleptic trance by this time.

"Counter suggestion is what she needs," he muttered, half to himself, as he rubbed the palms of his hands briskly together. Then he placed his hands upon her forehead again, leaving the fingers in light but certain contact.

"No, not slower, but faster! Not slower, but faster! YOUR HEART MUST BEAT FASTER AND FASTER AND FASTER!

He fairly roared the words and to her mother's surprise as he dropped his hands limply to his side, the girl sat up smiling. Within ten minutes Myra was walking about the library, declaring that she was feeling better than at any time in the last two days!

"That is wonderful, Dr. Alden. I am sorry I spoke of getting Dr. Crawford for I am sure you are every bit as good as he."

Alden laughed amiably, now that the tension was past.

"It's a temporary cure, for I found out what was behind all this influence. But, I must operate on the disease!"

"Operate?" and Mrs. Maynard was rightened once more. "I will not permit Myra to be operated upon without a consultation of surgeons. By no means!"

"I don't want to operate on Miss Myra. I only want to use an instrument, which I am having sent up here this afternoon, with which to operate on the evil minds that are besetting her. I want to cut out all the evil power of their activities and then apply that bad power where it will do the most good."

CHAPTER XLV.

CAPTURING EVIL MAGNETISM.

Later in the afternoon, Alden had completed the erection of a curious contrivance of black cloth and strips of wood, which resembled nothing so much as the inside of a huge, stretched umbrella. His workmen, for all their ignorance of his purpose and the high skill behind his scientific work, were used to the eccentricities of his experimental schemes. They obeyed his commands promptly, and at last produced an arrangement which seemed to satisfy his captious inspection.

The arrangement was hung in Myra's bedroom from a porcelain coated, and hence, non-conducting hook, driven into the ceiling. It could be swung in all directions and Myra was still as mystified as her mother and Majority Stowe, who was still their guest, at Alden's request.

"Look, I will explain something." and Alden led Myra to the window, where he held a concave focussing mirror in the rays of the afternoon sun.

He directed the tiny shaft of golden light from it to the table close by.

"Now, put your finger there, Miss Myra—right in the light!"

She did so and drew it back promptly.

"It is very hot—how strange."

"Not at all—the mirror merely concentrates the rays of the sun into a certain focal point. So does this lead painted umbrella collect the thought waves directed at it. The lead prevents the waves from passing through its curve just as does the silver on the mirror. Instead of reflecting them straight back, the curve of the umbrella directs them at one centre point. By finding that point—which will be directly opposite the centre of the umbrella cavity, I can tell the direction from which the waves come. Thus I am getting a compass of directions for my search of the Black Order."

Myra and the others listened in silence.

(Continued on next page).

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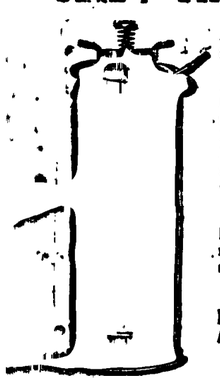

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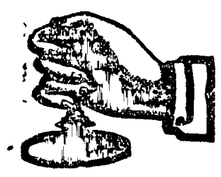

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The Mysteries of Myra

Written by HEREWARD CARRINGTON, The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

(Continued from previous page.)

"This instrument," went on Alden, "is an electroscope. It is as you see a glass container, holding two gold leaves delicately supported. When strong thought influence is concentrated upon them the leaves will spread. Then we will begin another little experiment!"

At his direction one of the women began to turn the umbrella in a slow circle following Alden with it, as the doctor walked slowly around the room in a larger circle. The physician was watching the leaves in the electroscope carefully.

He stopped, with a murmur of triumph. Then he backed slowly toward one wall of the room. He stopped, came forward, raising the instrument at first and then lowering in it.

"Now fasten the umbrella exactly in that position," he ordered, while the other maintained a discreet silence.

This was obeyed.

"Quick, get a table for me. I have found the exact spot in which all the evil magnetism is centred by the focus."

A table was pushed out to him, and he stacked some books under the electroscope so as to keep the exact spot marked. "Now with the psychic Leyden jar, Dan, quick, for we have no time to lose."

The workman and his companion brought up a huge glass jar, containing some rods of metal with curious knobs pendant upon them. This was placed in the room, with its top rod at exactly the spot which had been occupied by the electroscope.

"Now, Miss Myra, let this collect all the energy our unseen workers wish to give it! But, under no circumstances must you bring any one into this room, and above all let no one touch it until I return late to-night."

The girl promised and Alden departed with Marjory Stowe. This angered Myra—perhaps that was why she was unusually pleasant to Varney, who came to call that evening to find out how she was feeling. His surprise at her rapid recovery was unbounded.

"Dr. Alden must be a very good artist with drugs and love potions," he snarled, his eyes flashing with jealousy.

"Well, he is mixing up something worse than drugs for some one." Myra smiled confidently. "Some one has been willing to make my heart beats slower. Dr. Alden says that is what was the trouble with me."

Varney's face fell.

"You don't mean it!" he faltered.

"Yes, indeed. But Dr. Alden has fixed a machine which will cure the other person. He said I must not show it to any one, but I'll let you peep. You think he is foolish, but you will learn from this that he is a very clever man."

This laudable pride in the doctor was bound to cost them dearly.

Varney followed upstairs. He was worried. As Myra opened the door he gave an exclamation of alarm as he saw the curious, ominous contrivances within.

"Don't be alarmed," Myra said. "It won't hurt you. But you mustn't touch it, that's all."

But Varney was too inquisitive on the subject, He extended his hand to the big jar—and seemed to receive a terrific galvanic shock, for he clutched his heart, gave a groan and staggered to the floor, falling on his knees.

"Oh, Arthur, are you hurt?" cried Mrs. Maynard, as the two helped him to his feet.

"No, no!" he groaned pressing the left side of his breast in agony. "But I must get out into the open air!"

Myra and her mother looked at each other dumfounded, as they saw him rush through the front door and disappear, going down the driveway.

"I guess Dr. Alden knew what he was talking about," said Myra. "I had better telephone him about this."

The doctor was experimenting with another apparatus in his laboratory when he received her message. He laughed dryly when she told him of the result of Varney's call.

"So he received a little shock, eh? Well, I'm awfully sorry, awfully sorry! I'll be over there in a little while, and we will give some one else a shock."

He kept his word. When he reached the girl's residence he produced a large brass megaphone horn with some wires attached to the mouthpiece, the latter being virtually closed tight. With his workmen assisting him he walked around the room studying the angle of the umbrella.

"I wonder where Varney is now? He must be having a little heartburn even yet, for he has received some of this pentup energy in his system."

At this particular instant Arthur Varney was bursting through the black velvet curtains of the High Master of the Devil Worshippers, in the heart of the secret meeting rooms.

"Varney, what do you mean by this?" came the rasping voice. "Why disturb the toilers? Do you not see that they are concentrating on the human heart which has been laid upon the unholy pentagram of our order?"

Varney looked over his shoulder. There before the fiendish altar sat a circle of thirteen men bowing back and forth as they chanted their murderous mantra. This time it was in English.

"Your heart must beat slower, slower, slower!"

And before them, in the centre of the weird circle lay a human heart, against which they all addressed a gesture with their empty hands as if squeezing and crushing it!

Varney nodded.

"Master, I have terrible news. Alden has collected our thought energy and intends to hurl it back at us!"

The Master lost not a sound. He laughed discordantly, and crashed a brazen summons on the great Chinese gong at his side. The leader of ceremonies appeared, bowing low.

"Let the brethren depart at once to various points of safety to avoid the attempt of this miserable Alden. You may go as well, Varney. I am always safe."

Within a minute they were all scurrying in different directions like so many frightened rats. The Master had sought safety in his lead-lined cell. Then he began to fume.

"Where is my black crystal? I want to get the messages, if any are sent!"

He looked about the room, and was afraid to go out. He hesitated by the leaden door.

Alden was holding the brass megaphone up to the Leyden jar, waiting for the supreme moment. Myra, sitting in an easy position in a large chair, was gazing fixedly into the crystal globe through which she had seen such strange visions before. The tenseness of her fingers betokened the tremendous nervous strain under which she was watching the crystal.

"Tell me what you see? Quick, Miss Myra. Have you seen the man with the upturned thumbs?"

Alden was holding the megaphone in readiness, aiming it in the direction away from the concavity of the lead-lined umbrella.

"No, not since that first glimpse—oh, oh!" and she was fairly screaming. "I see him now, NOW!"

"All ready!" cried Alden with a battling ring in his voice. "Shoot!"

At the word he touched the metal end of the megaphone to the top knob of the Leyden jar. He was protecting his own hands with non-conducting silk wrapped about his wrists and fingers.

There was a terrible flash, and even the doctor was temporarily dazed by the tremendous spark which seemed to shoot like a thunderbolt through the side of the room. The women screamed and Dan dropped to his knees as though expecting gun play. Then all was calm.

"Anything in the glass?"

"Yes, I see in the crystal the form of a man lying face downward! He does not move. Now it fades from view," said Myra, and she shivered, dropping the crystal to the floor.

"Yes, I'm sorry. But I believe we hit the bull's-eye that time," said Alden. "It has been worth the bother if we succeeded in hoisting him with his own petard.

(To be continued.)

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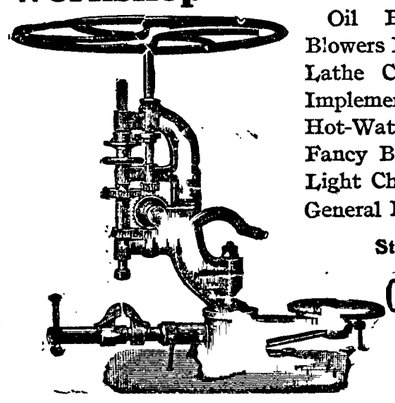

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